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ONTARIO

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P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

SELECT COMMITTEE, APPOINTED BY THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE  
TO ENQUIRE INTO CERTAIN MATTERS AND LEGISLATION  
REGARDING SMOKE CONTROL AND AIR POLLUTION IN ONTARIO.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman.

Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

- - - - -

VOLUME XXVIII

Monday, September 24th, 1956.

-and-

VOLUME XXIX

Tuesday, September 25th, 1956.

at

WELLAND, Ont.

- - - - -

R. C. Sturgeon,  
Official Reporter,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Ontario.







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- - - - -

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Tuesday, September 25, 1956.

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T W E N T Y - E I G H T H   D A Y

Welland, Ontario,  
Monday, September 24th, 1956,  
2:30 o'clock, p.m.

- - - - -

The further proceedings of this Committee reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

PRESENT:

Messrs. Morningstar,  
Elliott,  
Murdoch,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa),

Hon. Mr. Kelly.

Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

- - - - -

The Committee convened at the plant of the Electro Metallurgical Company, Welland, Ontario, where the following observations were made:

In one of its operations, this Company burns five thousand tons of coal a month and it uses sixty thousand tons of coke a year. The over-all consumption





of coal is one hundred and sixty thousand tons a year.

Company officials take the attitude that this is an industrial area and the type of operations they have do not lend themselves to the elimination of smoke, emphasizing that smoke cannot be eliminated from the type of operation which is carried on.

It is determined from officials that a cover for a furnace would "cut-off" thirty or thirty-five per cent. of the smoke. It is also determined that a certain percentage of the heavy smoke could be traced to human carelessness in operation.

When a furnace is shut off, and in order to start it up again, a cost of \$6,000. to \$7,000. is involved.

Some furnaces have removable roofs. These furnace covers cost \$80,000 each. In one building, there are two dust collectors which cost between \$25,000. and \$30,000. each.

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The further proceedings of this Committee adjourned, to reconvene in the Crowland Township Council Chamber at eight o'clock, p.m., at which time a public meeting will be held.

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E V E N I N G   S E S S I O N

Welland, Ontario,  
Monday, September 24th, 1956,  
8:00 o'clock, p.m.

- - - - -

The further proceedings of this Committee  
reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Kelly,  
Messrs. Morningstar,  
Elliott,  
Murdoch,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa),  
Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

- - - - -

APPEARANCES:

P. J. Santone,	Reeve, Crowland Township.
James Henderson,	Representing Locals 523 and 517.
Bruce Smith,	Chairman, Ratepayers Assoc.
Peter Comar,	Councillar, Ward 2, Welland.
A. L. McCrae,	Mayor, Welland.



Alderman Diffin,	Welland.
Nick Petrochenko	Ratepayers Assoc.
Paul Fournier.	Union Officer, Local 5203.
Michael Bosnick,	Former member, Crowland Council.
John McIntyre,	Chairman, Crowland School Board.
R. Cirocco,	Trustee, Crowland Sep. School Board.
Joseph Donnanger,	Resident, Crowland.
Frank Boyk,	"
Mr. Skdorc,	"
Edward Smith,	"
Michael Perruck,	"
J. F. Johnson,	Building Supt., St. Catherines.
Wm. Ninecs,	Resident, Crowland.
A. H. Creamers,	"

- - - - -

THE CHAIRMAN: We will call the meeting to order. My name is Alfred H. Cowling; I have the honour of being the Chairman of this Committee and I would like you to meet our other members.

On this side, Mr. Murdoch; next to him, the hon. Philip Kelly, Minister of Mines for the province of Ontario; you all know your own member, Mr. Morningstar. Over on this side, Mr. George Gordon, member





for Brantford and Mr. Robert Elliott, member for Hamilton-Wentworth. That comprises our Committee, ladies and gentlemen, together with our esteemed Secretary, Dr. Fred Evis.

I am going to call on your own good Reeve, Mr. Santone, to say a word at this time.

MR. P. J. SANTONE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen; first of all, I want to thank Mr. Morningstar for bringing the Committee to Crowland Township.

This Township has been infested with smoke for the last ten or fifteen years, and in the last five years the smoke nuisance has been extremely bothersome for us here.

You can see the results of the smoke here and who is responsible. I am sure I am not going out of my way when I say something must be done about the smoke.

We have received many complaints from our citizens regarding the Electro Metallurgical Company of Canada. I have the correspondence here that we have had with them in the last five or six years, during which time they have done very little to remedy the smoke nuisance.



Secondly, we have had complaints about the boats in the Welland Canal, and also about the smoke being ejected from locomotives.

We have here a great industrial centre, with many railroad tracks, and every time one of the engines stops and fires up, our homes and wives' washings are covered with soot.

I think, gentlemen, this problem is important and all we are asking of you is that you solve it for this Township.

We have correspondence from the Electro Metallurgical Company and their replies to us. You went through this plant this afternoon and you can see what efforts they have made to try and eliminate the smoke. It is a very, very poor showing on their part to try to eliminate the smoke. Without further ado, I will say the ratepayers and citizens will speak for themselves, and I hope you will bear with them and listen to their complaints, and I think, Mr. Chairman, if you do, their complaints will bear fruit.

If you would like some of the correspondence we have had with the railroad company -- we have not had any with the steamship companies -- and with the Electro Metallurgical Company, which are the biggest offenders, we would be happy to give it to you.





There is not a citizen in this town who would want them to close down, but if only they would co-operate and attempt to eliminate this smoke, we could all live as one happy family together.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Reeve Santone.

Reeve Santone has set the tone of this meeting here tonight, and we are going to throw the meeting open for anyone and everyone to speak as they desire.

I think, when you are making any comments, I will ask you to come up to the front, if you do not mind, so the Committee and everyone in the room may hear what you have to say.

Who is No. 1 on the list?

J A M E S     H E N D E R S O N ,

Chairman, Legislative Committee, U.E. Locals 523 and 517, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q.        We will be glad to hear what you have to say, Mr. Henderson.

A.        Mr. Chairman, Committee members, ladies and gentlemen; I, as Chairman of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and its Locals 523 and 517, representing some three thousand workers



in this Welland-Crowland area, appear before this Committee to convey our position on the smoke, gas and air pollution which prevail in this area.

Our organization represents the workers not only in their economic needs, but also for the advancement of their job security and living standards.

Through the years, we have witnessed many of our members contract tuberculosis and relative diseases resulting from gases, smoke and air pollution. If at all possible, we wish to have this condition corrected.

This Committee may be primarily concerned with conditions which prevail over the entire community, but we feel that the remedy lies mainly within the industrial plants themselves.

For many years the ratepayers of the community have protested smoke nuisances both from industry and the railways which run through this area. Over the past few years, the railways have practically eliminated all smoke nuisances by converting to diesel-powered engines. Industry, in the meantime, has not controlled smoke and air pollution to any visual degree.

Just recently an announcement was made in the local press that a new multi-million dollar hospital is planned to be constructed on a site just a quarter of a mile from the greatest smoke contributing industry





within this community.

We call on this Committee to induce legislation which will provide the protection necessary to the patients within the hospital and for that matter the entire community, from the unnecessary hazard of air pollution.

The Electro Metallurgical Company is the main contributor to air pollution in this area, through the large amount of smoke emitting from their # 2 (Furnace Room) plant. The plant is situated in the southwestern corner of the Welland-Crowland area and due to the prevailing winds which blow from the southwest most of the year, a large section of the Township and the city of Welland are covered with smoke.

For many years now, the residents and the Council of the Township of Crowland have protested to the Company to take action to overcome this problem.

A number of years ago, the Company demonstrated that remedial action could be taken when they covered a number of furnaces which has greatly reduced the volume of smoke from these particular furnaces. The Company, however, has not taken action to even syphon off this reduced volume of smoke from these covered furnaces, to say nothing of the other furnaces which, as yet, are not covered.



In this day and age of modern technology and engineering know-how, it is difficult to understand why further action has not been taken by the Company to completely eliminate this nuisance, or at least, a major portion of it.

It seems to us that the only question involved is the willingness of the Company to expend the necessary funds to overcome this problem. The necessary material and the element of time are negligible factors because this question has been on the agenda for action for many years.

Our organization and the citizens in general are interested in the continued operation of this industry in this area inasmuch as it contributes to continued employment, but we do feel, however, that the Company with its vast resources of funds should be able to overcome this problem without the necessity of transferring operations or decreasing its present efficiency.

It should be added, however, that other industries in this area such as Page-Hersey Tubes, Limited; Atlas Steels Limited and the Drop Forge also contribute, although to a lesser degree, to the air pollution.

Our Union, the United Electrical, Radio and





be found for correcting this problem. There is always some way, and if some way could be found, it would be appreciated by this community.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

MR. GORDON: Coming back locally, Mr. Chairman, do you not think it would be wise for the Councils of both Crowland and Welland to appoint an air pollution committee? It would be very exhaustive.

As you know, in some of the towns and cities we have visited, that has been done, and a committee is composed of one from Council, one from labour, one from management, one from some ladies' organization, and so on.

Some of them meet once a month and receive complaints from the citizens, and in that way keep it alive, and the committee is then able to report to Council what has been happening in the vicinity.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment regarding that suggestion?

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly, we shall be glad to hear it.

THE WITNESS: The Crowland Ratepayers and Tenants Association -- if you went through the record book, you would find that almost every month, our Association has someone coming in and complaining about



the Sanatorium each month and at Easter and Christmas with special baskets. We have nine members at the present time who we feel are there as a result of the air pollution in the community.

Q. In the plant you mean?

A. Yes, nine. I daresay seven of them come from the Electro Metallurgical Company.

Q. What I want to get at is this; are there any people living in the surrounding areas who are affected with tuberculosis or these related diseases?

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. Families or members or workers' families in the area which might be affected by this?

A. I think the local Board of Health could help the Committee with figures. I know a number of families within our community who have contracted tuberculosis, and as a result of the one member in the family contracting the disease, the whole family, over a period of years, has to continue going to the local sanatorium for check-ups and treatment. I do know of families which have that problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Henderson.

Now, friends, -- and I know we are all friends -- I think it might save a little time if we dispense with the applause, and I would ask that you





do that and possibly at the end of the meeting, we can give all the speakers a rousing hand.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who will be the next speaker, Mr. Santone?

MR. SANTONE: The Chairman of the Ratepayers Association here, Mr. Bruce Smith. The biggest part of the smoke nuisance -- I think I am right when I say -- was all in this particular area where Mr. Morningstar lives, and the rest of us are affected by smoke. The north end of the city gets some smoke, but not as much as we get here.

B R U C E S M I T H

Chairman, Crowland Ratepayers and Tenants Association, Crowland Township, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN: What do you wish to say, Mr. Smith?

A. Mr. Chairman, Committee members, ladies and gentlemen; as the President of the Ratepayers Association, I feel that we have a very, very deep appreciation of the smoke in this area.

In 1944 and 1945, I think it was -- before I was the President and before I was even in the



organization -- the ratepayers took quite a bit of interest in it, and they organized a committee on the smoke in the area.

They had a well-attended meeting at that time, and they went to the Council with the problem, and the Council took the problem up about the smoke hazard in the area.

Our biggest problem during the summer time is from the boats which are passing through. These are the worst offenders, because the smoke from the boats goes into Welland south, if the wind is in that direction, and some of the firemen fire up on purpose, so some of the ladies' washings became dirty.

Then again, as Mr. Henderson has pointed out, the hospital for this area is supposed to be built within a quarter of a mile of the plant of the Electro Metallurgical Company, and quite a few of the citizens are afraid of this situation, because they or members of their families might be in the hospital at times and they are "leary" of the hospital being built in this situation because of that risk.

Other areas are not so good because they might be outside of the territory of Crowland, and it would not be so good for people coming to and leaving the hospital.





We have a resolution drawn up here proposing the passing of a by-law, which would prohibit a certain percentage of pollution in the air. I have a copy of it here. It reads as follows:

"We, the Crowland Ratepayers and Tenants Association propose the passing of a law prohibiting the pollution of the air, in any urban area, past a certain percentage injurious to the person and his habitat. The offenders shall then take action to correct the air pollution, and after a certain period of time, the authorities will then act at the expense of the offenders to correct the situation."

I think the ratepayers feel a by-law such as this should be passed, so the offenders could be prosecuted and made to do something about the situation.

That would apply not within certain areas, but throughout the whole community. I think that is all I have to say on the situation.

I should point out the Electro Metallurgical is actually not the only offender in the area. Some of the smaller businesses, and also the smaller foundries have smoke hazards, and bother a small number of people, and at the same time, are also hazardous. I have not the names of them.



HON. MR. KELLY: We might inform Mr. Smith that the Council here -- both here and in the city of Welland, the town of Welland, rather -- could not pass any by-law because they are prohibited. They are exempt from any by-law.

THE WITNESS: I was thinking in terms of a provincial law being passed.

BY MR. ELLIOTT:

Q. You are asking this Committee to ask the Legislature to pass a law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you feel the hospital is not in the right place?

A. I have certain reservations. I think the hospital would be in a very good place if some of the smoke was done away with.

Q. It is a hazard to the hospital?

A. Yes, sir. Quite often, the wind is in this direction, and the smoke stays closer to the ground.

Q. It is under construction now?

A. No.

Q. Is the hospital not under construction?

A. No, the site was selected.

Q. It is recommended it go up on that site?

A. Yes.



Q. It is definitely going to go on that site?

A. I am not entirely sure.

THE CHAIRMAN: For your information, Mr. Smith, and the people you represent, in our interim report to the Legislature last winter, one of our recommendations was that all industry, and other such companies in the province of Ontario come under one law, and that there be no exceptions to that law, and I think that is just exactly what you are getting at now.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is under consideration at the present time. Any other questions for Mr. Smith? (No response). Thank you very much, sir.

---The witness retired.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: We do know one industry, the Electro Metallurgical Company, did cover two or three furnaces. I was wondering if the Reeve or members of the Council have any correspondence advising when they are going to cover any more of the furnaces. I wonder if the Township Council has any correspondence about that?

THE CHAIRMAN: Can you answer that, Mr. Santone?





MR. SANTONE: I think it is in the folder there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Doctor Evis, would you read this letter, please?

DOCTOR EVIS (Secretary): It is dated August 30th, 1955 and addressed to the Reeve and Council.

"Gentlemen:

This will confirm conversations with your Messrs. Santone, Pietz, Hominuk and Comar with regard to efforts which have been made and are being continued by Electro Metallurgical Company toward the abatement of smoke emission.

Because of the nature of the operations which are conducted by our Company the complete elimination of smoke or fume is not possible except by the discontinuance of certain basic phases of the process. This, of course, cannot be considered if this industry is to remain in this location.

While efforts of the Company to improve conditions have been minimized in reports of a recent meeting of the Crowland Township Council, it is the contention of the Company that a concerted drive has been directed to the reduction of the problem.



" We are sure the Council is aware that we recently demolished a building which contained almost 50 percent of our total furnace capacity. One of the main considerations in our decision to take this step was the proximity of this operation to the inhabited area and the fact that there were no means by which the smoke from this plant could be controlled or reduced. The replacement cost of the building and equipment for equivalent capacity today would be well in excess of \$4 million. In addition to sacrificing the installation the Company has also lost the income from the production and the community has lost the employment. Without doubt the furnaces in question would have operated had they remained until the present. Operations have now been transferred and are confined to that part of the property most remote from the housing areas.

The Council is also familiar with the lengthy and costly experimental and development work which went into the design and installation of furnace covers. This equipment has done much to alleviate the condition.

In starting up two furnaces during the past three months many difficulties arose which





increased the emission of smoke. These difficulties were compounded by unusual weather conditions which did not aid in its dissipation. During this period the Company has appropriated almost \$100,000.00 to purchase and install mechanical equipment so that the furnaces will operate with a greater degree of regularity and thereby prevent some of the conditions which lead to excess smoke. This installation will be completed within the near future.

Please be assured, that while we cannot promise the elimination of smoke, we are aware of the problem and shall continue to work toward its reduction wherever possible."

(Page 2259 follows)



MR. ELLIOTT: How old is that letter?

DOCTOR EVIS (Secretary): August, 1955.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: Is that the last correspondence?

MR. SANTONE: Yes. If you gentlemen went through there, you saw there were two or three furnaces covered, but that was in 1951.

THE CHAIRMAN: I might say the Committee did inspect the plant this afternoon and took note of what was going on there. Is that all you wanted on that, Mr. Morningstar?

MR. MORNINGSTAR: The furnaces which are covered, are a great deal better than the ones which are not.

HON. MR. KELLY: They did not eliminate the smoke.

MR. SANTONE: We know they covered two or three, but every man and woman in this room feels quite sure that they have not made a very great effort to cover all the furnaces.

MR. ELLIOTT: Mr. Chairman, do you think we could hear from the Health Officer of this community? There have been some drastic statements made and I think we should hear from him.

MR. SANTONE: Maybe you are wondering why we



have no air-conditioning in this room. If we did, we would be sucking in all the dirty air. You can tell me to sit down if I am not in order.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will when you are not.

MR. SANTONE: We have some ratepayers living in the area of the Drop Forge who might want to speak.

P E T E R   C O M A R ,

Councillor, Ward Two, Welland, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q.       What do you wish to say, Mr. Comar?

A.       In the northern part of the township where I live, we have one small industry; it is the Drop Forge.

I have only been on Council three years, but the very first year I had complaints about the smoke coming out of this industry, and I was by that place today and noticed smoke there hanging around the chimney and it seemed to be black or very dark, and I feel there is something which could be done to remedy the situation in that area.

There are those here whose wives' wash clothes every Monday, and I am sure they can explain the situation just as well as I.





Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any questions, gentlemen?

BY HON. MR. KELLY:

Q. What is the height of the stack to which you referred?

A. One hundred and twenty-five feet. It emits big chunks of soot, which settle on washings, and settles right there.

BY MR. ELLIOTT: Has this municipality or the two municipalities jointly a smoke abatement officer?

A. No. I might mention this industry is in the city of Welland, and we have not any correspondence as far as that is concerned.

Q. If it is as bad as this, you could have a smoke abatement officer to report on the whole county.

THE CHAIRMAN: Welland and the Township get along so well, they could have one smoke abatement officer.

MR. ELLIOTT: Yes.

HON. MR. KELLY: You could not do much about it. It is another foundry and they are all exempted.

MR. SANTONE: What power would the smoke abatement officer have, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN: He would be representing the two localities instead of the one. Any local smoke



abatement officer has not any power to do anything about those industries which are exempted under the law, no matter how high they build the stack.

Thank you very much, Councillor.

---The witness retired.

MR. SANTONE: I see we have the Mayor here. I am sure Mr. McCrae, you would get smoke coming from Crowland. Perhaps you would like to say something to the Committee?

A. L. M c C R A E,

Mayor of Welland, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you wish to say, Your Worship?

A. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, and ladies and gentlemen; the problems have been outlined very clearly by the various Crowland members.

I think most of the trouble originates from the industries which are exempted under the law. I do not know quite where they get the right to have this exemption privilege.

We have in the past received complaints from people about the smoke from the foundries -- our biggest





complaints having come from the railroad trains passing by, and at one time, the city of Welland threatened to take out an injunction against a railway company unless it immediately relieved the situation which prevailed.

Many of the mothers were not able to put out their washings without having it brought back in spotted by the heavy soot.

The problem in the city of Welland is the same as in the Township of Crowland, because we all work in the same community, and what affects Crowland adversely, also affects the city of Welland.

We have enjoyed good and friendly relations in the past, and the services of a smoke abatement officer might be the answer.

It is quite true the new hospital site -- as has been brought out as being in the minds of many of the ratepayers -- could be affected by smoke from the various industries.

If your Committee could take care of the smoke from the ships and trains passing through the two municipalities, and give serious consideration to the problems which face the people of Crowland, it would be very much appreciated.

The Reeve has explained we do on occasions



get some of the smoke from Crowland when the atmospheric conditions are right.

I would, at this time, like to give the support of our city to the people of Crowland who very definitely have a problem.

You are here tonight, Mr. Chairman, because there is a problem, and it is recognized, and what the people here fear is that with the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, and the tremendous industrial potential here, this problem may become more acute than it is at the present time.

MR. SANTONE: Of course, these industries must not close down. They are too important to the community, but we do hope that something can be done to control the smoke nuisance.

These industries give employment to a great many people, quite a number of them being new Canadians.

(page 2265 follows)



As you know, many of the people here are of foreign origin. I myself came originally from Europe , and it is the custom there, as it is the custom here, for people to move very close to the industry in which they are employed. Economically, that is sound. They can easily get to work, and it does not cost them too much, and this smoke situation affects them a great deal, because they are living so close to the industry which is giving off the smoke.

It would be almost impossible to separate industry from the town of Crowland, and I ask you to give consideration to the pall which hangs over this industry.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are very glad to have heard from the Mayor of Welland. We have already heard from the Mayor of Crowland earlier in the day, and probably that is the reason why the members are not asking questions at this time.

I thank you very much.

MR. SANTONE: If I may crave your indulgence for one moment, and then I have another appointment out of the city, I would like to say that our Council suggested Alderman Diffin as the one to represent the city, and he may have something to add.

MR. DIFFIN: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; I





think the Mayor has covered all the points quite well.

MR. SANTONE: We have with us also one of the former executives of the Ratepayers Association, who has resided in Crowland in the smoke area all his life. He is the Principal of one of our schools, and I am sure he can give you some information on this smoke problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will be very glad to hear him.

N I C K P E T R A C H E N K O,

School Principal, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. We will be very glad to hear anything you may care to say to us.

A. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee and ladies and gentlemen; I was Secretary of the Crowland Ratepayers and Tenants Association for several years and what has been said this evening I can only repeat. I am not going to repeat everything, but what I have written down will be largely repetitious.

However, the Crowland Ratepayers and Tenants Association has taken a serious view of the smoke nuisance



since we live in it. We have held many meetings and we have asked various authorities to come to the meetings and give us advice and information and tell us more about how to eliminate the smoke nuisance which we think is a hazard to health and it all boils down to this in the end, that somehow the law is inadequate to deal with the smoke.

The question of health came up. We know smoke contains gases, dust particles and chemicals. It became obvious to us that it is a bad thing for health and yet when we presented such a problem to the representatives of the Health Department in our area, the law was quoted which stated that we had to prove it is a direct health hazard. We would have to present an example, and say "Here are people who have breathed the smoke for years, and they are now suffering because of the smoke", and on the basis of that, we can proceed to eliminate smoke from that industry. That is the way it appeared to us at that time.

So we feel the law itself, from a health angle, is quite inadequate and that something must be done, that something must specify the percentage of dust allowed in the air, and behind that, it would be called "pollution" and must be stopped.

That was one point which has not been



mentioned here this evening which I would like to bring to your attention.

I would also like to state a few experiences. One is this, that on a summer day, when the smoke is coming out of the Electro Metallurgical Company, if you drive by on Ontario road, there are times, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, when you would have difficulty seeing the cars approaching. That sounds inconceivable, and those who have not had the opportunity of seeing Crowland itself, think it cannot happen.

We have a baseball park just behind this building, -- they play hard ball there -- and when the smoke comes heavily, the umpire has to decide whether to call the game off on account of the smoke. That is true.

Also, confirming what the Reeve and the Mayor have said, the St. Lawrence Seaway is being built, and we know it means expansion of industry, because we have seen it, because where we had industry in the centre of the city, it has gone out to the environs beyond the urban area, yet there is no control. There are no restrictions whatsoever. The Planning Board has no control over the situation, to tell them "You are a new industry, can you not eliminate smoke, when you are putting in new equipment? Perhaps you could find





available means by which you could eliminate smoke." Yet nothing is being done. This is only the beginning, and we feel, in time, our community is going to be a solid heavy industrial community, filled with smoke, unless something is done. That "something" should be a law which will control the amount of smoke coming from the plants, by which some chemical-testing scheme could be used, to say that "beyond this percentage it is against the law, and if this smoke comes out, you stop it, or we will impose a penalty."?

BY MR. ELLIOTT:

Q. I think we all agree the law is inadequate, and has been up until now, but have you any problem here with diesel buses and engines, and from people following the buses in this area?

A. I think the problem is covered by the greater problem. I think that is what it is. If this particular problem of the heavy smoke was not present, we might notice the other a little more.

Q. That is another thing the law does not cover, that is, the diesel gas, and their exhausts.

Do you think we should take that into consideration in regard to amending the law?

A. It should be as comprehensive as possible because it seems to me there are many ways that might



be found for correcting this problem. There is always some way, and if some way could be found, it would be appreciated by this community.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

MR. GORDON: Coming back locally, Mr. Chairman, do you not think it would be wise for the Councils of both Crowland and Welland to appoint an air pollution committee? It would be very exhaustive.

As you know, in some of the towns and cities we have visited, that has been done, and a committee is composed of one from Council, one from labour, one from management, one from some ladies' organization, and so on.

Some of them meet once a month and receive complaints from the citizens, and in that way keep it alive, and the committee is then able to report to Council what has been happening in the vicinity.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment regarding that suggestion?

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly, we shall be glad to hear it.

THE WITNESS: The Crowland Ratepayers and Tenants Association -- if you went through the record book, you would find that almost every month, our Association has someone coming in and complaining about



either the Electro Metallurgical, or the smoke and dust which comes into their homes.

The ladies cannot keep their houses clean, because of these dust particles entering all the time, and within an hour after cleaning, they still find some dust on the furniture.

I do not know what more we can do.

BY MR. GORDON:

Q. You should have a committee of management, of labour, and others -- a representative committee -- which would be able to receive these complaints, and report back to Council.

Of course, under the present legislation, you cannot do anything with the industries you have.

A. That is quite right. We have found that out. We have found we have really reached an impasse.

Q. We found in some of the larger centres, where they eliminated smoke and dust in the air, it has been done by joint action between management and labour, as I have mentioned, and there have been very few prosecutions in some places, if any.

It has been done gradually.

Here you have a problem, and it has been said they are spending, or would spend, \$100,000, and yet nothing has been done.





A. That is exactly it, Mr. Chairman. There is much correspondence from that particular firm, and each one sounds encouraging, and it looks as if they will do something, but we are still waiting, and apparently we are going to have to wait a little longer.

Q. If you had this committee, it could visit the plant perhaps ten times, to ascertain when they were going to spend some money to do what they said they would do.

A. Our Council has gone repeatedly. Four or five trips have been made almost continually.

Our Association has been told that we, being a group of ratepayers, cannot go independently, but we must go through Council.

So we did go down. Mr. Morningstar was on the committee, and it would quieten down for a time, and then it started up all over again.

It seems to us, if we had some adequate law, that could not have happened.

Let us go back 100 years -- and that is a long time --

THE CHAIRMAN: As a matter of fact, it took them 350 years to take some action in the Old Country, and we will not be that long here, I can assure you of that.



MR. GORDON: I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, that in the city of Brantford -- the city I have the honour to represent -- they are meeting tomorrow night to suggest just such a committee as I have mentioned, and that will be in operation in the very near future.

MR. SANSTONE: The thought has just struck me now, if it would be possible to exchange ideas with that committee. Some committees, very likely, will have done a great many things, and perhaps these new projects they have carried out were successful, and perhaps they could pass on the information concerning them to some other communities.

But we are talking about a law to control it this evening, and we are urging that something be done. The thing is, Mr. Chairman, that we have endeavoured to carry on our investigations. This is the second year we have been at this, and as Mr. Petrachenko said, we have a committee, made up of a coal dealer, a union representative, a housewife, with an engineer or two. If an industry tells us that it cannot be done, we have a properly-trained engineer to show them how it can be done.

MR. ELLIOTT: Hamilton has a committee of that kind and it is working very well.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: Yes; that is the way it was



handled here.

THE WITNESS: If there are any questions any member of the Committee would like to ask --

THE CHAIRMAN: This meeting is wide open for anybody to speak, within reason, and an opportunity will be afforded for questions.

In fact, I think it might be as well to ask your questions now, and we can take care of you, while you are here.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, the only thing is this; I agree with this idea that we should have an investigation, and we urge the people who are in a position to do something about the smoke elimination, to do what they can.

We should consult with them in a friendly way, hoping they can do away with this serious inconvenience. I think the Council of Crowland has done just that.

The Ratepayers and Tenants Association did not call it by that name, but we have had representatives throughout the township who have gone with us to Council and presented the problem concerning the railways and the factories. We have done all that. But it does not seem to get us anywhere; the smoke is here; it is heavy, and it is getting heavier.

Industry will expand in this area, and we will





not have less smoke, but more.

What is the logical follow-up on this? Does it mean that a committee will go to them and say, "You are building a new factory, will you do this?", but they tell us, "We cannot, because there is too much overhead". All that takes too long. That would be all right, if we had a great deal of time. We have talked about it for a long time, and we think it is about time now that a project of this kind should be completed.

It seems to us, that ten years is long enough to wait; we should not have to wait twenty-five or one hundred years.

We have talked a great deal. We have argued in Council, and have become quite vehement, and we have blamed Council for its inactivity, but still the smoke is here, and I do not think it has abated very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Petrachenko.

---The witness retired.

MR. SANTONE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; this problem of smoke has been going on for seven or eight years, and we were glad to hear that your Committee was set up, and I understand that you have visited numerous localities, such as Los Angeles and Pittsburgh,



but we have been faced with the problem here for seven years. It did not take any of the municipalities you have visited that long to clear up the smoke problem, for instance, in Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think I can assure you in all those large centres -- and some of the smaller ones -- it has taken at least eight to ten years to do anything about it.

The by-law in Pittsburgh was passed in 1946, and they are just now able to see the light -- and I really mean "see the light". That was ten years ago.

The same thing happened in Los Angeles, so I would suggest to you, Mr. Mayor, that you just keep smiling, and have faith in your member, Mr. Morningstar, and this being the Frost government, we will get something done. (Laughter).

Who would like to speak next?

MR. SANTONE: Mr. Paul Fournier is here. He is associated with one of the unions.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will be very glad to hear from him.

P A U L F O U R N I E R,

a resident of Crowland, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:



BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you representing any group, Mr. Fournier?

A. Yes, I am an officer in Local No. 5203.

I do not intend to make a long speech, but I have heard a comment tonight from one member of the Committee that we should have a committee from Welland and Crowland jointly.

I do not agree with that too much, because the Mayor of Welland was here tonight, making a little speech. He represents the people of Welland, while we speak for the people of Crowland.

I do not agree with what you said. You asked if anybody had any questions to ask of the Mayor. I was going to ask a question when one of your members said, "We met this afternoon, and I think this was pretty well thrashed out".

I think any questions should be asked, and should be asked tonight, while the people are present, and we will know what the "score" is afterwards.

Q. Is that all you have to say?

A. That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any questions?

BY MR. ELLIOTT:

Q. We went through this plant, and we have a perfect right to question the management or those in





any department in every plant.

A. That is your privilege.

Q. They are not here tonight?

A. No, but the Mayor of Welland was here, and the Chairman asked anybody if they had any questions to ask of him, and that he was ready to answer any questions, and somebody turned around and said, "We have seen him this afternoon". We do not like that.

I think those questions should have been asked while the people are present.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, sir.

---The witness retired.

S I D O R     C R O U C H ,

a resident of Crowland, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. We shall be very glad to hear anything you care to say, Mr. Crouch.

A. I live right in the centre of this smoke, and have lived here since 1913.

There was quite a fuss about it, and a big battle in the Council year after year, especially with the railroads.

Last summer, I was over here at a committee



meeting, and we had our solicitor, because an engine was stopping right in front of my house, and filling my house full of smoke.

I told them to get out, or I would "call a cop", but the engineer said, "What can I do?", and I said "Do what you like", and he said, "Have you any by-law against the smoke?". The officer said "No", so he came back to me and said, "What will you do with him?", and I said, "What can I do, shoot him?".

The people in Crowland have signed three petitions in the last fifteen years. The last petition was signed by nearly 98 per cent. of the people in the district, complaining against the smoke, and we presented it here, and it looks as if the petition or the resolution simply went into the wastebasket.

It has been suggested we form a committee. Well, we wanted to. There was a committee at one time; I was on it, Mr. Morningstar was on it, and others, and there were all kinds of promises made to us. We had a round-table conference with the railroad, and everything seemed to be going very smoothly, but these engines still continue to shoot out smoke, although they told us "If you see an engine sending out smoke, take its number, and let us know, and we will punish him".

That lasted for about one month, and then



everything died down again. It has grown up year after year.

We have organized different committees. We discussed it with Mr. Beech, of the Electro Metallurgical Company, and he said, "What do you want? Do you want us to move to Quebec? If you want us to, we will move". That we do not want.

A year ago, we were here and asked our solicitor to write to the provincial government, but we have not received any answer even up to today.

I asked the member of Council today if they had heard anything from the railroad. The engines go there every day, travelling about a mile an hour, and shooting this smoke out, and filling the houses full of smoke.

We have not yet received an answer from anybody, as far as I know. I asked Council at practically every meeting if they have heard from the railroads, and they say "No". They do not even answer our solicitors.

That is the problem we have here. It is in your hands, because we seem to be helpless.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. Have you noticed any improvement with the railroads, since they dieselized in this area?

A. There is some improvement, but we still get





the black smoke.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: I think the New York Central dieselized, but I think it is the Canadian National which has its shunting engines here.

THE WITNESS: We get the fumes.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is it worse, in your opinion?

A. I think the diesel engines are worse than the steam engines.

Q. You would rather have the black smoke than the fumes?

A. I do not want the black smoke. The diesel engines come up here, and the houses just shake.

Q. In answer to one of your questions, and for the information perhaps of some of the others, may I say that the railways operate under a Federal law, which was passed in 1908, and there has not been a change in it, nor an amendment since that time.

We have been to Ottawa, and met with the hon. Minister of Transport, hon. Mr. Marler, and we had a fine interview with him, and he was very appreciative of the problem.

We are going to see hon. Mr. Marler again in Ottawa within the near future, and I hope we can get some action, but whatever action we are able to get



with regard to trains and steamships must be with the co-operation of the Federal government, and the Department of Transport.

THE WITNESS: I will give you another example. There was mention made of our Board of Health.

Three or four years ago, we had a large meeting with the Board of Health, and we said that something should be done.

The Health Officer said, "The only thing we can do is when somebody dies". I said, "Do you have to wait until somebody dies?", and he said, "That is the only proof. If somebody dies here, then we will take action, but we cannot otherwise".

Well, I do not want to die just to prove there is smoke, but that is the answer we received from him.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: That is right, Mr. Chairman.

THE WITNESS: We were pressing him to do something, and he was the Officer of Health, and he said, "Somebody has to die before we can do anything".

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything else?

MR. MORNINGSTAR: Mr. Crouch mentioned about the firing, and whether he preferred coal-burning or oil.

We have found a great deal of this smoke comes from improper firing. They can still have much of the smoke eliminated by proper firing, on the coal-



burning locomotives.

The man on the engine puts in a couple of tons of coal, and then sits down, and this heavy smoke comes rolling out.

It is the old engines which come down to Mr. Crouch's place, and they just stop there, and the black smoke rolls out, and into his home, and those of others.

MR. SANTONE: I understand Mr. Crouch said that the smoke is bad when the trains stop in front of his house. He lives on Ontario Road, and it is true, the engines stop in front of his house and start to belch smoke.

We tried to get action through our solicitor, and for a while thereafter the railroad company reprimanded the engine men, which was all right for about a month, and then they started belching smoke again. They belch this smoke right along Ontario Road, with no consideration at all for the people.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: The Mayor is right, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have found, Mr. Crouch, that a great many of the citizens of Ontario feel very much the same as you do about the railroads. They are definitely the worst offenders of any group.





MR. MORNINGSTAR: There is some trouble with the boats going through there also. They belch out the black smoke.

---The witness retired.

MR. SANTONE: We have a former member of the Crowland Council here. He has served with me, and perhaps with Mr. Morningstar, in 1948 to 1950.

He lives in Crowland, and he knows the smoke situation as well as anybody.

He is the business agent of our local Union here, and he might add a few words.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just before he commences, let us revert again to that point in regard to the railroads.

This Committee has already advised the Federal government how that 1908 Act can be amended, and in addition to our visiting hon. Mr. Marler again in Ottawa, we will also call upon the Presidents of the two railroads in Montreal, within the next month.

I just mention this, so you will know that the Committee is doing something about the situation.

M I C H A E L     B O S N I C K,

a resident of Crowland, ex-member of the Crowland Council, appearing before the Committee, but not being



sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you wish to say to the Committee, Mr. Bosnick?

A. I was going to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that we are all agreed there is a problem in regard to the smoke situation in Crowland. Even the people who run the industries will agree with that.

The Ratepayers certainly agree with it, because they are confronted with it. Even some of the managers of the plant live in houses which are covered with smoke.

What bothered the Council during the three years I was on it, were two things; one was the attitude on the part of the people who are responsible for the smoke, namely, the industries.

In some cases, their attitude was, "Well, we were here first". I do not know of anybody who has not heard the story when that matter was taken up with these companies. Their attitude was, "Well, we were here first; you did not have to build in this area".

I do not think that matter needs much elaboration, because people do tend to live in areas which are close to the industry in which they are employed, not because they like the smoke, but for economic reasons, it being more economical to go to and come from their work.



These industries came to Crowland because they had certain exemptions in regard to taxes, and it was a more beneficial area in which they could expand. The industries, when building in this area -- either first or later -- were entitled to receive certain benefits in the way of taxes.

I have had it said to me a number of times "We were here first; what are you complaining about?".

I think the Ratepayers and the citizens in general resent that attitude on the part of management.

The second attitude<sup>is</sup> expressed in a letter written by a company, in which they said, "If you endeavour to force us to do something about this question of smoke, we will have no recourse except to move into some other area".

I doubt if that implied threat was made seriously, but I would say it is a very poor attitude on the part of the company, because, no matter where they go, they will be met with the same situation, unless they do something to rectify the smoke nuisance.

I am sure that in Quebec the people will not put up with the smoke problem any more than we are doing here.

If it was a case of a small company employing perhaps 20 or 30 workers, I can understand their argument





might be, "We have not the finances", but the main problem here emanates from the plant of a world-wide corporation, which made \$140 million profit last year, and to tell this community that \$100,000 was set aside a year ago, I think is very small recognition of the needs of this community.

In regard to the question of a committee being set up; I do not think any ratepayer would oppose such a committee, providing it was armed with some authority for even tentative action, which it might take against an offender.

But what is the purpose of a committee which simply suggests or recommends that certain things be done, without the authority to take stronger action?

When we are met with the attitudes, "We were here first", and "We will move out", unless the committee had powers to take certain action, by way of prosecution, or at least to recommend prosecution, I do not think it would be very effective. In that case, I do not see any purpose for a committee.

Speaker after speaker has risen, and said that the people here have been very patient. I think that is true.

As a matter of fact, in 1947, 1948 and 1949, I was a member of two different delegations which went



to this particular industry and others, and we met with management, and placed this problem before them, on a gentlemanly basis, and we said, "The people are after us; what can you do about it?".

The problem has been here for thirty years with this particular company, and in each case the answer has been, "We are doing everything humanly possible", but I am afraid that "humanly possible" only means as far as the expenditure of funds is concerned.

I think we are all familiar with the fact that the Federal government allows certain expenditures for capital expenditures, and the cost to the company would be very negligible compared with the benefits which would accrue to the people of this municipality, apart from the exemptions to which they are entitled.

I think if the provincial government is serious about eliminating this problem, and if industry is not doing everything possible, if the government wants to stimulate industry, I think the provincial and Federal governments could provide legislation, which would make it possible to give an easement for spending money on this question.

What is involved here is not a question of expense, because an easement could be given for a



particular industry. What is involved here is helping our community as a whole.

I daresay if Doctor Sturgeon was here -- he is the Medical Officer of Health -- he would have something to say, as an official, about the conditions arising as a result of this smoke nuisance.

I think the general picture which could be given by Doctor Sturgeon, the Medical Officer, would be that cases of bronchial trouble, of asthma, pneumonia, and respiratory ailments are all attributable to the smoke conditions in this area.

All you have to do is to go up on the mountain and look over the city, and see this terrific pall of smoke. In Crowland, you do not even have to go on the mountain, you can see it continuously.

I said today that I thought it was unfortunate that the prevailing wind happened to be blowing from the northeast, because the smoke is all going over that way; if it was blowing from the direction in which it blows ordinarily from April to September, all the smoke would come in this direction, and then I daresay you could not see across the street right now.

These are the problems with which we are concerned, and I think you have the power, as the elected representatives of the people, to seek a solution,





which is of prime importance, as far as the health and welfare of the people are concerned.

To others, it is a question of money; to us, it is a question of public health.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir. Are there any questions to ask of this witness? (No response). If not, I wish to thank you very much, Mr. Bosnick, for appearing before us, and giving us the information you have.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else here who would like to address the Committee?

J O H N     M c I N T Y R E ,

Chairman of the School Board, Crowland, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q.        What do you wish to say to us, Mr. McIntyre?

A.        Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen: as Chairman of the School Board, I would like to bring in the school question.

We have schools in this area which are very badly affected by the smoke.

We have the Maple Leaf School here, which is



very badly affected. If we have anything to do with it, we would like to ask, "What are you going to do about this smoke?". They cannot even open the windows in that school. As far as this particular school is concerned, the situation is very bad. The Maple Leaf School conditions are really bad.

Mr. Morningstar knows the situation there, and knows it is a very bad condition.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: That is right, Mr. Chairman.

THE WITNESS: I think as far as the school children are concerned, we would like to see something done about it.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. Does this condition come in during school hours?

A. Yes; it is more in the daytime than any other time.

The St. Mathew's School is a little farther away and is not so badly affected, but on some days it is really bad, and they get it. It all depends on the wind. If the wind blows that way (indicating) Welland south gets it, and we would all certainly like to see something done, as far as the school children are concerned.

I work in Page-Hersey, and I know the smoke



from the metal comes up, and comes down onto the ground on real bad days, and it is really bad, until the condition clears a little. That condition has not happened too often, but quite a few times. Mr. Morningstar can verify that.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: Oh, yes.

THE WITNESS: Then there is the Drop Forge. That is something which could be regulated. It is the way it is stoked which causes the trouble. It is the soot which gets onto your clothing. On some days, it is worse than others.

I live on Wallace Road, and I know of one lady who hung out her washing, and then along came this smoke and soot, and she took the clothing off the line, and took it right down and showed it to the manager, and all they said was "We were here first".

I just wanted to make those points, Mr. Chairman. I thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you for coming. Before you go, may I ask if there are any questions any member would like to ask of the Chairman of the School Board? I think it is the Crowland Township School Board.

BY MR. ELLIOTT:

Q. You have three schools here which are all affected?





A. Yes, one perhaps a little more than the others.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, for coming down this evening.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else in the room who would like to address the Committee?

R E N O     C I R O C C O ,

Trustee, Crowland Separate School Board, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you wish to say, Mr. Cirocco?

A. I am a Trustee of the Crowland Separate School Board.

We have two schools in Crowland. One is the Maple Leaf. Mr. McIntyre says his school is in the direct path of this smoke, and our school is situated two blocks to the south, which is in the path of the smoke, more even than the Maple Leaf.

BY MR. MORNINGSTAR:

Q. You get it before the Maple Leaf?

A. That is right. We are in the prevailing path



more than the Maple Leaf School.

We are ready to open another school in Welland south, and the prevailing wind does not hit that school as often as the other.

We have 300 or more students in that school, and it is shocking to have to see them going through that smoke and dust.

I believe the Committee should be able to do something for the children, if not for the older people.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Are there any questions to ask of the Trustee? (No response).

If not, we thank you very much, Mr. Cirocco, for appearing before us.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: You might be interested, ladies and gentlemen, in knowing that this is one of the largest groups of citizens we have ever had addressing this Committee. I do not know whether that is due to your Reeve of the Township, or the Mayor of Welland, or whether your good member, Mr. Morningstar, was responsible for this meeting.

I can assure you we are very glad to see so many of you in attendance this evening.

Is there anybody else now?



J O S E P H     D O N N I N G E R,

a resident of Crowland, appearing before the Committee on his own behalf, and not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q.        We shall be very happy to hear you, Mr. Donninger.

A.        I do not represent anybody. I just live down south of here, and we get a great deal of smoke trouble. The most trouble we get is from the Electro Metallurgical dumps. It is slag, with a great deal of acid.

It is almost a continuous job keeping my house painted. It eats the paint right off the wood-work. You cannot open the windows to the west.

There is only one window in the bathroom and if you open that, the wife has to go in every night and wipe the dust off.

It is a form of acid, which just eats everything.

BY MR. GORDON:

Q.        Does it eat into the metal and the eavestroughs?

A.        I know it eats into my aluminum windows.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q.        Have you taken it up with the manager, yourself?

A.        What chance have I against the Electro





Metallurgical Company?

MR. SANTONE: If I might help Mr. Donninger: where he lives now is in the southeast corner of the township. It is just being built up, and he lives directly east of the slag pile of the Electro Metallurgical Company, and they have approached them, but as yet, nothing has been done.

I can assure you that the dust from that slag is terrible on the buildings.

The question was asked whether it eats into the framework of the buildings. I do not know, but it certainly goes into the paint, and seems to penetrate it, and just rots it away.

It is too bad you did not take a trip around there to see for yourselves just what the situation is which exists there.

It is not so much the smoke and dust, but heavy particles that come through there. People who have painted their houses, have complained to the Township, and the only recourse we had was to go back to these individuals, and ask them to put sod on the driveways. Nothing will grow around there. I think we did put sod on about 150 driveways, but within a few weeks it was all gone; it simply died.

THE WITNESS: I painted my garage last year,



and if you come down there, you can wipe the stuff off of it with your fingers. That is how bad it is.

First they said they were going to build a wall around there. I understood they were going to open a driveway, but I do not see that anything has been done. They were supposed to keep it watered down.

MR. SANTONE: When we received a complaint, we went down to the management, and they did start watering it down. Whether they kept it up or not, I do not know. Of course, now it is watered down with rain.

Smoke is the paramount issue here, more than any other issue, because there have been many complaints from that district, inasmuch as people have been building there. Now we are starting to receive complaints.

MR. GORDON: Mr. Chairman, in connection with the injury to property in Pittsburgh: it is estimated today that the citizens of Pittsburgh are saving up to \$40 per home per year, since they eliminated the smoke --

DOCTOR EVIS (Secretary): I think it was \$40. per person.

MR. GORDON: Yes, since they eliminated the smoke.



They found that there is an air pollution problem which can be rectified.

As I said today at noon, the one steel company there, the J. & L., while we were in Pittsburgh, announced in the papers they were going to spend \$12½ million in the next year to collect the dust pollution in the air.

THE CHAIRMAN: When we were visiting the plant today, we asked the people here about the slag problem, and they said primarily their difficulty was that the slag was going into powder form, but today they are making a solid type of slag, which does away with the powder.

THE WITNESS: Where does the powder come from? There might be one great big piece, but all the rest is dust.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. In any event, it has not relieved your situation?

A. No, I just painted my house last year, and the garage, and you can go there and wipe it off with your fingers.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will be going up there tomorrow, and see it for ourselves.

Is there anything further? (No response).





If not, Mr. Donninger, we thank you very much for appearing before us.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else who would like to say a word?

F R A N K     B O Y K,

appearing before the Committee on his own behalf, and not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q.        What do you wish to say to us, Mr. Boyk?

A.        Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; I have been sick and my son came to my place, and I was on my back, and he said, "What is the matter, Dad?", and I said, "I am sick", and he said, "Call a doctor".

I called a doctor and the doctor came, and he said, "You have got pneumonia; you got it from the smoke and dust".

I cannot open the windows; I cannot open the doors in the house, because the house is full of smoke.

I was two weeks in the hospital, and I received a bill from two doctors. I cannot pay them. I have asthma, and it has weakened my heart, and I cannot pay the bills. I was there with doctors for



two weeks. One came to me and said, "You go out from this house. Have you any place to go?", and I said, "No", and he said, "Where is your wife?", and I said, "I have not got a wife; I have a son and a daughter", and he said, "Go ahead; go to your folks for a couple of weeks or a month, and get out of that place".

In the hospital, the doctor said, "Do not stay any longer in that house, you will get sick again and have to go back to the hospital".

I went to my daughter's at Niagara Falls for a month, and I came back, but my heart is weak and I am shaky. I cannot open the door in the house, because of the smoke and dust. I cannot raise the windows because of the smoke and dust. I have to clean it out every second day; there is dust on the windows all the time.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you lived here?

A. Twenty-eight years in Crowland. Mr. Morningstar is my neighbour.

Q. Well, he is a fine neighbour.

A. Yes, that is so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Why not give the bill to your neighbour, and see what happens.

THE WITNESS: I have not the money to pay the



bill. I cannot work. I am 72 years of age, and I cannot work no place. What will I do? Will I go and steal some money to pay the doctor?

BY MR. MURDOCH:

Q. Where does this come from? Is this from the Electro Metallurgical?

A. I cannot open my door. The house gets full of smoke and dust.

I cannot sell the property. Nobody wants to buy it. I live alone in the house. I cannot rent the upstairs. Nobody will rent it. I have a six-roomed house.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. The Committee certainly is very sympathetic to your problem. We will need a little time to think over the answers, but I am sure if you get in touch with your member, anything this Committee can do, we will be glad to do.

A. I thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am an old man, past 72 years of age. I cannot work outside in my garden on account of my heart and my throat. If I go outside, it chokes me. That is why I want help.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for coming here and telling us of your problem. We will certainly look into it and do anything we can.





THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

---The witness retired.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: This gentlemen is like others who are suffering from asthma, and the dust aggravates the situation. I have another neighbour not very far from me, who is in exactly the same position.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Boyk did a good job in explaining this.

MR. SANTONE: I think Mr. Boyk has struck a point there, when he spoke about the depreciation of property. We have gone into re-assessing the Township of Crowland. In that part of the municipality, some homes have depreciated 25 per cent. because of the smoke nuisance, so you can imagine the loss to the township in assessment and taxes.

There are homes there which if they were situated on the east side of the canal, would be worth from \$15,000 to \$16,000, and what Mr. Boyk was trying to tell you was that you cannot sell a \$16,000 house for even \$7,000.

In that particular part of town, nearly all the houses cost in the neighbourhood of \$5,500. and the assessment is cut right down.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else here who



would like to address the Committee?

MR. MORNINGSTAR: Mr. Skdorc is here.

Perhaps he would like to say a word.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will be glad to hear him.

M R. S K D O R C,

a resident of Crowland, appearing before the Committee on his own behalf, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you wish to say to us, Mr. Skdorc?

A. I have been in this country most of my life, and I have been getting smoke ever since. On the other side of the canal, we get it from the railroads.

In the last eleven or twelve years, I moved to the east side of the canal, and I was then getting not only smoke from the Electro Metallurgical, but fumes and gases from the canal. Not only do we get this smoke, but we get the fumes from the diesel engines, which is as dangerous as the black smoke.

We do not want to push the industry out, but the health of our children is important.

The Company has millions of dollars, and I feel they could invest a little for smoke elimination.



It is much easier to prevent sickness than to cure it.

We have been complaining here, I know, for seventeen years, but I think they have been complaining for the last twenty-five years, and we never get anywhere.

Since they got the diesels, it is a little better, but the fumes are just as dangerous as the smoke.

I do wish you people would do something.

I was in Pittsburgh before I came to this country, and it was very smokey, but there they are cleaning it up. We can starve on food, but not on smoke.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. Are there any questions to ask of this witness? (No response)

If not, we thank you very much, Mr. Skdorc, for appearing before us.

Is there any lady present who would like to give some information about the school children's clothing, or the effects of this condition on the health of their children, or something of that nature?

Is there anybody here who would like to comment on that? (No response).

MR. HENDERSON: There is one question, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Morningstar made mention of the aggravation





of the asthmatic condition. Does he believe that it is the smoke which is creating that condition?

MR. MORNINGSTAR: I cannot say that, but there are a few neighbours down there who are suffering in the same way, and when they get the smoke and fumes it bothers them considerably.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else who would like to speak to the Committee?

E D W A R D S M I T H,

resident of Crowland, appearing on his own behalf, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you wish to say, Mr. Smith?

A. The effect of slag on houses, and the workers who work in the No. 2 Plant.

The cars parked in the parking lot suffer from the removal of paint.

At one time it was wet snow which came down and settled on the cars, and then along with the snow, the smoke came down, and the lime they used in the Electro Metallurgical, settled with the snow and smoke, and when a chap came out from his work, he would wipe some of the snow off the hood of his car, and would wipe some of the paint off with it. I can give you the



name and address of one person who did that, if you want it. This happened two or three years ago.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else in the room who would like to address the Committee?

M I C H A E L P E R N E C K,

a resident of Crowland, appearing before the Committee on his own behalf, and not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you wish to say, Mr. Perneck?

A. Mr. Chairman, Committee members and friends; I think the previous speakers have pretty well covered our smoke nuisance, and I hope the Committee now understands our problem, and will realize that it is very serious.

I would like to ask one question. This Committee has been in existence for two years?

THE CHAIRMAN: Actually, about one and one-half years.

THE WITNESS: You have visited many towns and cities in the province?



THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Has anything been done? Have you had any experience of anything being done in the various communities?

THE CHAIRMAN: There are certain communities which have local smoke by-laws, such as Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Sudbury. They have a smoke by-law to cover a situation which is exempted by the provincial law.

THE WITNESS: Has anything been done in a concrete way?

THE CHAIRMAN: No; we have not completed our hearings yet, and have not submitted our final report.

THE WITNESS: When will you be in a position to prepare a report?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the Committee will be able to present a final report at the coming Spring Session of the Legislative Assembly, some time after the new year.

THE WITNESS: You have heard the citizens say they have appeared before Council time and time again, but all these problems remain the same.

Your Committee has been appointed, and I hope within the next two or three years, you will be able to do something about smoke.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any questions to ask



of the Deputy Reeve (Mr. Perneck)? (No response).

If not, we thank you very much for coming here, Mr. Perneck.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I said, when we opened the meeting, this is a wide-open affair, and we do not want you to feel that you came here and were not allowed to "speak your piece"; nor, when you go home, to say, "I wish I had said something". This is your chance. We will be glad to hear from you.

There should be no embarrassment about getting up and speaking, if anybody would like to say a word. We would be very pleased to hear anyone.

MR. MURDOCH: Mr. Chairman, may I make an observation?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, certainly.

MR. MURDOCH: We have heard it expressed that this problem has been here for many years. I would like to pass on a little information, since the last speaker spoke about what had been done.

I have been a member of the Legislature since 1943, a matter of thirteen years, and have attended all of the Sessions of the Legislature, and have heard all kinds of problems discussed and mentioned in the Legislature





and have heard all kinds of problems discussed and mentioned in the Legislature during that time, but the first time I ever heard of the problem of smoke and air pollution spoken about in the Legislature, in a vigorous way, was only in the year 1955 -- last year.

It was as a result of the presentation which was made with regard to this growing problem, and because with new manufacturing and industrial processes, and because of the extension of industry, this Committee was appointed.

Of course, we had only started our work when an election was called, and everything was concluded at that point.

On the basis of our studies up to that time, we issued an interim report last year.

The Committee was re-appointed, and I believe we do appreciate an open meeting such as we have had here this evening, where we get various expressions from different people, and this being a meeting of that kind, we are becoming better acquainted with all aspects of this problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Murdoch.

Is there a paint worker in the audience, who would know how the chemicals in the air eat through paint?



MR. EDWARD SMITH: I heard the suggestion that it might have been the lime, along with the condensation. They used to use a large concentration of lime.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have we anything on that?

DOCTOR EVIS (Secretary): Could there be any sulphuric acid? In some places, we have found that the oxides of sulphur will eat through paint.

One gentleman said that he painted his house, and the paint was all eaten away. I was wondering whether there was some acid in connection with it. I do not know what they use it for, and apparently it is not very prevalent, but I think it is definitely an acid of some kind.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; I see we have a gentleman here from the city of St. Catherines. He is the building inspector there, and I think he has had experience in connection with air pollution.

MR. ELLIOTT: He is a smoke abatement officer.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: Could we have the benefit of his experience?

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Johnson, would you like to say a few words to the Committee?



F R E D       J O H N S O N ,

Building Inspector, City of St.Catherines, and smoke abatement officer, appearing before the Committee, but not being sworn, deposes and says:

THE CHAIRMAN: We will be very glad what you have to say to us, Mr. Johnson.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, and honourable representatives on this Committee, ladies and gentlemen; I do not know that I can add very much to what has already been said.

We do know that smoke can be conquered, that is, the smoke from locomotives can be conquered. The chief engineer of locomotives of the Canadian National Railway has done more in correcting smoke conditions on locomotives than any other person in connection with air pollution control. His efforts have been recognized on several occasions.

The Canadian National Railway has done a great deal toward cleaning up smoke from the locomotives.

A few moments ago, the question was asked whether there was any acid in this dust. There is acid. I cannot give you the name of it, but it is carried out with the smoke, and remains in the smoke dust.

It is true that a number of things come to





pollute the air, diesel buses, trucks and so forth.

Also, with every gallon of gasoline you burn in your car, it makes a gallon of water, and they cut that with acid. They rectify all the gasoline with acid, and your oils are rectified with acid, so all of these things come out of the exhaust pipe of your car and become dangerous.

One of the gentleman sitting at the end of the table (Mr. Gordon) told us about Pittsburgh. I spent quite a number of years in Pittsburgh, and I had to put on a white collar three or four times a day.

I have seen men getting off the B. & O. train, or getting off a train of the P. & L.E., and when getting to the hotel, it was necessary to change their collars at once.

But when a gentleman named Mr. Lawrence, came in as Mayor of Pittsburgh, the city began to clean up.

I will say again that the smoke can be cleaned up -- almost 99 per cent. of it.

Some of the things we have been through in regard to air pollution and control are astonishing. I can tell you of one thing about which Mr. Elliott knows, that in Hamilton they had to burn the elm trees because they got the blight.

However, it has been proven that you can burn



eleven cubic yards of garbage with one of these elms and not have any smoke. That is true.

If you have been in Toronto, right near Strachan Avenue, near the Exhibition grounds, they are burning garbage in an incinerator, and you do not see any smoke. It is all being consumed within itself.

These things have been done, and I do not think you have any condition here that this Committee cannot clean up. I have very much faith in this Committee.

I thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Johnson, for your remarks to the Committee.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else who would like to say a word to the Committee?

W I L L I A M     N I N E C S ,

a resident of Crowland, appearing before the Committee on his own behalf, and not being sworn, deposes and says:

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you wish to say to the Committee, Mr. Ninecs?



A. I happen to work in the foundry, and belong to the local Union here, and I represent the people who work in the foundry.

You were enquiring about certain gases? We have gas such as sulphur, coming off the metal.

BY THE CHAIRMAN:

Q. Which is your plant?

A. The Iron and Brass Foundry.

The city had many complaints from residents surrounding that plant.

Our Company has made an effort to buy out of the urban part of Crowland, which is still no solution, because Crowland will still get it.

We have different alloys, and that means that when they come off in what is called "manganese", the people get it into their lungs.

However, a great deal of it goes out, and is distributed through the air and drops around the house roofs in the area.

Our Union took it upon itself -- because they could not find anything in the factory -- to go up and see the chief inspector at the Labour Department. This was on April 26th, and the Company was supposed to also have a representative there to draw up an Act, and have a Foundry Act all by itself.



In that Act, we more or less stipulated we would like to have a provision, not so much in the old foundries, but that in the new foundries which were to be built, they would have to have sufficient things to do away with the smoke, and the chief inspector was in full support.

However, since that time, our Company -- we have a contract with the Company, as you know -- and we always put down every year that we are trying to do the best we can for the health and welfare of the employees.

Our Company was very lenient, and we took drastic action, and I guess that is why they have taken drastic action in not coming before this Committee, because we feel that something will have to be done.

Something has been done in the plant, different things to eliminate this silicosis, because we have a great deal of silicosis in the foundry. I wanted to bring that to light.

You said the foundries were exempt. We wish they were not, because they are just as much a hazard as anything else. However, if we can get the Foundry Act, they will come under the Foundry Act, and not be exempt, because they contribute far more, not so much the smoke, as this alloy which comes off the metal. It





has such a tremendous force, that it is almost enough to kill you right there.

We wish this Committee would take that into serious consideration, and take this information back with you.

Are there any questions?

MR. ELLIOTT: Mr. Chairman, we have had it proven to us in Pittsburgh, that the gas coming from Texas practically solved their problem. They watched their coal and oil, and it was really an act of God that they actually cleaned up their problem in Pittsburgh.

We will have gas coming from Alberta, and then all these industries will probably be burning gas instead of coal.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will answer that question by saying it cannot be done. It just would not work in that kind of industry.

THE WITNESS: We use coke for moulding.

BY MR. ELLIOTT:

Q. You can use coal and coke?

A. Coal? No. But we must have coke.

We have an electric furnace, but it is difficult to get it in the correct proportion. You cannot melt 16 tons with an electric furnace, at one time. You can only get in about 600 pounds.



That is why we use the coke, to get it out in great quantity. That is the reason they cannot overcome it.

They are building new stacks, because the people surrounding the area complain, as does the city of Welland.

Q. Can you tell us where there is a similar plant making that kind of a product?

MR. MORNINGSTAR: Mr. Ninecs is speaking of a plant in Welland. The Atlas Steel has a smelter, and it is affecting the community, too. I could bring a representative here who lives in that area who could give you the information on it.

Then there is the Electric Steel Foundry, which handles stainless, and there is terrific pollution from that, and a lot of sulphur, because the metal fibres burn, and you get sulphur gas, which is irritating to anyone who breathes it in, and it also has an effect on cars and houses. It corrodes the pits.

BY MR. THOMAS (Oshawa):

Q. Through the representations made by your Union, through the factory inspector and the Labour Department, has there been any improvement in the situation?

A. We have had improvement within the plant, because



we have filed grievances, and what-not, and that is the only way we can bring that up. We feel that in a thing like this, something will really have to be done, and done fast. We have been harping on this for the last fifteen years, and I think every member of Parliament should do his utmost to fix this situation up.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions? (No response). If not, we thank you very much for coming before us.

---The witness retired.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else who would like to address the Committee?

MR. PERNECK: I do not know whether any notice has been taken tonight of the obnoxious smells along the river. That comes from a plant situated in Stamford Township. It is the Welland Chemical plant, and the B. F. Goodrich plant there. They are chemical plants.

There is no smoke, but there are these obnoxious smells.

MR. THOMAS (Oshawa): Can you see the smoke at all?

MR. PERNECK: You cannot see a thing. It is all fumes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything else, ladies





and gentlemen? (No response).

If not, I would like to say, on behalf of the Committee, that we thank you very much for coming here. We appreciate your coming down here tonight, and I know that you have made representations which will be most helpful to us in our studies.

Certainly, if there is going to be anything done in our province about this problem -- and I am sure there will be something done -- it will be through the efforts of the Committee, working with such interested ratepayer groups as we have here tonight.

I would like to thank Reeve Santone for his co-operation, and also the Mayor of Welland for being here, the members of the Councils, and everybody else who has contributed to this meeting.

Before adjourning, I would like to call upon your own member, Mr. Morningstar, for a few words.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: I just want to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this Committee, that on behalf of the ratepayers here, mostly from the Township of Crowland, we do welcome you here, and I am very glad to be associated with the good Reeve of Crowland, and the Mayor of Welland, in welcoming this Committee.

As has been pointed out here tonight, I live amongst most of the people here, and I want to say there



are a great number of new Canadians here, and we are very proud of these people, because nearly one hundred per cent. of them own their own homes. And I can tell you that their homes are nothing to be ashamed of. They are doing a wonderful job, putting in basements, adding all the conveniences, and so on. I am glad to be able to stay amongst these people.

I have even tried to fix my own property up myself, because I like living amongst them, and hope I will be able to for a number of years yet.

Again I want to say to this gathering that in our investigations in the numerous industries, in Ontario, Canada, and the United States, where they have installed collectors to catch this soot and ash, and many other by-products, it has really paid dividends. They have paid off the investment and paid dividends by putting in this new equipment.

We are told that in Chicago, where our good friend "Steve" Skdorc was before coming here, that they are drawing out hundreds of tons of soot.

In St. Catherines, they have found out that most of these things can be beaten if the proper equipment is put in.

I again want to welcome this Committee here and I want to associate myself with the group of rate-



payers tonight, and I hope and pray that this Committee will be able to present something to the Legislature which will benefit us, not only those of us in the great County of Welland, but in other parts of Ontario, because we want to keep our industries here. We try to get along like a family, and I believe we can with your co-operation. I hope we will all co-operate to make this habitable for our people, so they can get along together, and better conditions will be preserved for the children of the people here.

Again on behalf of the ratepayers and the members of the Council, I want to say that we appreciate your coming here and holding this public meeting.

You have secured a great deal of information, which I am sure will be helpful, when we are preparing our report to the Legislature.

Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Ellis.  
(Mr. Morningstar).

If there is nothing further, this meeting stands adjourned.

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---Whereupon, at 10:10 o'clock, p.m., the further proceedings of this Committee adjourned until Tuesday, September 25th, 1956, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon.

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T W E N T Y - N I N T H   D A Y

Welland, Ontario,  
Tuesday, September 25th, 1956.  
10:00 o'clock, a.m.

- - - -

The further proceedings of this Committee  
reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Kelly,  
Messrs. Morningstar,  
Elliott,  
Murdoch,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa)

Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

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The Committee assembled at the plant of  
the Page-Hersey Tubes Limited, at ten o'clock, a.m.,  
where the following observations were made:

"Mr. C. F. Anderson refers to the brief submitted  
last night to the Committee by the United Electrical  
Radio and Machine Workers of America -- Locals 523  
and 517 -- more particularly the sixth paragraph





on the first page which reads as follows:

'Just recently an announcement was made in the local press that a new multi-million dollar hospital is planned to be constructed on a site just a quarter of a mile from the greatest smoke contributing industry within this community.'

Mr. Anderson said 'that site is a mile and a quarter from the smoke nuisance and I personally watched that site sixty days in a row and there was only one day that any smoke blew there from the Electro Metallurgical plant -- do not pay any attention to that paragraph.'

While going from building to building of the Page-Hersey Company, it was noted that there was a heavy amount of smoke coming from the smoke stack of the Plymouth Cordage Company of Canada.

Commenting on the No. 5 Ringelmann smoke coming from the tall chimney of the Plymouth Cordage Company, Mr. Anderson said that he has on several occasions spoken to the President of the Plymouth Cordage Company and told him he is wasting from fifteen to twenty per cent. of his fuel by improperly operating his boilers in that fashion.

The reply was, 'Oh, coal is cheap'. Mr. Anderson said before coming to Canada, he worked in



the Chicago division of the pipe company at the time when Chicago was beginning to eliminate air pollution. The Air Pollution Control Officer told the company they would have to stop the smoke emanating from their boiler chimneys. At some expense, and against their will, the company officials replaced their boilers and made sure that the operation of the boilers was more carefully supervised. As a result of producing no smoke, Mr. Anderson states that the company saved between fifteen and twenty per cent. on their fuel bill.

When asked what penalty he thought would be appropriate to discourage the Cordage Company and similar corporations from creating the smoke nuisance, Mr. Anderson said he thought that appropriate fines would be \$100.00 for the first offence, \$300.00 if the offence is repeated, and \$500.00 for the third and subsequent offences.

He said there is absolutely no excuse for a company putting out smoke and the Cordage Company smokes all day long.

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In the electrical control room at the Page-Hersey Company, they found so much trouble was caused by dust settling on the contact points, relay switches



and commutators, they had to spend \$70,000. on a  
dust collector which cleans the outside air to provide  
clean air for the electrical control room.

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A F T E R O O N   S E S S I O N

Welland, Ontario,  
Tuesday, September 25th, 1956,  
2:00 o'clock, p.m.

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The further proceedings of this Committee  
reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Kelly,  
Messrs. Morningstar,  
Elliott,  
Murdoch,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa),  
Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

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The Committee convened at the plant of the  
International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, where  
the following observations were made:

"        Their tractors, loaders and overhead loaders  
(hydraulic loaders) used to be gasoline operated  
and the workmen complained of headaches, particularly



in the winter time, when they could not open the windows and doors as much. Therefore, the Company changed from gasoline to propane as a fuel. While they found that the initial cost of adapting the machines to use propane involved a fair loss, they found it was worth-while and that the operating cost with propane is cheaper than with gasoline. None of the men have complained of headaches or any other illness, since, attributed to the machines since the change to propane.

First smoke stack observed was five hundred and ten feet in height. It serves a dual purpose -- provides natural draft and sends sulphur further afield. Ascertained that their smoke stack in Sudbury, Ontario, is six hundred and twenty-one feet high. Increased stack from 350 to 512 -- very few complaints -- depending on atmospheric conditions. It was determined that the operation here in Port Colborne <sup>and Sudbury</sup> is not the same as in Trail, B.C. The plant in Trail now recovers the sulphur dioxide as they have found a market for sulphuric acid in the Orient and this operation has been profitable.

The plant is about one-sixth as large as the plant in Trail, B.C. Port Colborne does not



attempt to retrieve the sulphur as it would be uneconomical as there is no market and there would not be enough involved.

The Trail, B.C. plant deals with lead and zinc and Port Colborne plant deals with nickel.

When commenting on the Sudbury operation, Mr. Ferguson, head of the Agricultural Division of International Nickel Company states that there is 'no grief' in Sudbury, Ontario, emphasizing that the farms in the area are worth four and five times as much as they were twenty years ago and that in the city the lawns are very green, mentioning that in his own garden in Sudbury his pansies and petunias are better looking than they are in Toronto and Hamilton.

When commenting on the question of why the vegetation is so poor in Sudbury, Mr. Ferguson states that Sudbury is becoming a nice looking city. He states he fertilizes his lawn about twice a year."

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The general consensus of Committee is that the Port Colborne plant carries on a fairly clean operation. This is because the Sintering operation is practically entirely done in Sudbury and that



is the dirtiest part of the refining process.

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---The further proceedings of this Committee adjourned,  
to reconvene on Wednesday, September 26th, 1956,  
in the city of Welland, Ontario, at 10:00 o'clock, a.m.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE,  
TO ENQUIRE INTO CERTAIN MATTERS AND LEGISLATION REGARD-  
ING SMOKE CONTROL AND AIR POLLUTION IN ONTARIO.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

Dr. Fred A. Evis, Secretary.

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T H I R T Y - F I R S T      D A Y

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T H I R T I E T H      D A Y

Welland, Ontario,  
Wednesday, September 26th, 1956,  
10:00 o'clock, a.m.

- - - -

The further proceedings of this Committee  
reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Kelly,  
Messrs. Morningstar,  
Elliott,  
Murdoch,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa).  
Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

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The Committee assembled at the plant of  
the Atlas Steels Limited, Welland, Ontario, on September  
26th, 1956, at ten o'clock a.m., where the following  
observations were made:

"When arriving at the Atlas Steels Limited, the  
tall chimney of the Drop Forge Company was putting





out No. 4 Ringelmann smoke steadily.

It was determined that the only coal burned in this Company was for heating purposes only, and that the heating boilers were efficient and well operated.

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A F T E R N O O N   S E S S I O N

Thorold, Ontario,  
Wednesday, September 26th, 1956,  
2:00 o'clock, p.m.

- - - -

The further proceedings of this Committee  
reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Kelly,  
Messrs. Morningstar,  
Elliott,  
Murdoch,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa)  
Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

- - - -

The Committee assembled at the plant of  
the Ontario Paper Company Limited, Thorold, Ontario,  
where the following observations were made:

"The Company buys solid sulphur and burns it to  
make sulphur dioxide. A few years ago, they did  
not have enough sulphur dioxide so they had to



buy SO<sub>2</sub> in tanks -- one accidentally sprung a leak and it completely wiped out some orchards in the vicinity.

The Company's pile of coal covers 250 acres. The Company had some complaints about air pollution caused by wind blowing coal dust off this gigantic store of coal. The Company, at tremendous expense, moved the coal pile about one mile away to a new site where it would cause no nuisance. A new long coal conveyor system had to be built as a result.

The Company buys between five and six thousand tons of sulphur a year and this is brought from Texas. They would welcome a cheaper source of sulphur in Ontario, if they could get it.

Its main product is newsprint. It is the supplier of newsprint for the Chicago Tribune, and the New York Herald. Its production is between 640 and 650 tons of newsprint per day.

Other products of the Company, made from material which formerly used to be waste, causing air and water pollution, are Vanillan, which is used in the making of vanilla flavouring, and Ethyl alcohol, used to make rubbing alcohol and for industrial uses.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

of a

PUBLIC MEETING, HELD IN THE CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH,  
1956, AT 8:00 O'CLOCK, P.M.

- - - - -

Niagara Falls, Ontario,  
Wednesday, September 26th, 1956,  
8:00 o'clock, p.m.

- - - - -

The further proceedings of this Committee  
reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

- - - - -

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Kelly,  
Messrs. Murdoch,  
Elliott,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa),  
Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

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APPEARANCES:

Mr. N. Jones	Niagara Falls,
Mr. A. J. Bradley,	Inspector of Buildings, Township of Stamford.
Mr. E. R. Whitby,	
Mr. H. Morton,	Alderman, City of Niagara Falls.
Mr. J. G. Youngs,	
Mr. M. B. McKenzie,	
Mr. A. J. McKinley,	Alderman, City of Niagara Falls.
Mr. Arthur Jolley,	M.P.P.
Mr. W. S. Orr,	City Manager and Engineer, Niagara Falls.

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MR. JOLLEY, M.P.P.: Gentlemen, we are running a few minutes behind time, and I know you do not want to stay here too long. It is my privilege to say a word on behalf of the citizens of Niagara Falls, and to thank you and the members of your Committee for coming here.

With your permission, may I say that to my right is Mr. A. H. Cowling, M.P.P. for High Park, the Chairman of the Committee which is here to investigate smoke control and air pollution.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Jolley.

Gentlemen, I would like you to meet the members



of the Committee.

We are an all-Party Committee, and we feel that the question of smoke control and air pollution is a matter which transcends Party lines.

On my immediate left is Mr. William Murdoch, the member for Essex South; Mr. Robert Elliott, the member for Hamilton, Mr. Thomas, the member for Oshawa, and Mr. George Gordon, the member for Brantford.

It is indeed a pleasure to have with us, as a member of our Committee this evening, hon. Mr. Kelly, the Minister of Mines for the province of Ontario.

Then, on my right, is Dr. Fred Evis, our valuable Secretary.

I would like to call on anyone in the room who would like to address the Committee. I think, when you speak, it might be better if you would come forward so that the Committee and others in the hall can hear what you have to say.

Who would like to be the first speaker here this evening?

Our meetings are very informal, and I do not want anyone to feel there is any embarrassment about speaking here, because we know there must be some problems in Niagara Falls. They have a smoke problem in almost every other community, and I do not think



Niagara Falls is any exception, although I realize it is a great, wonderful and unique part of our great province.

So please feel free to come forward and speak to the Committee.

I know there are some members of the Council here, and perhaps some of them would like to comment on the situation in Niagara Falls. We cannot get any information from your member, Mr. Jolley, because he says this is the "Garden spot of the country".

We would like to hear from some members of the Council, who perhaps do not agree with that statement.

MR. McKINLEY: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen; I am a member of the City Council, and I would like to express my own personal feeling, as one of the representatives of the citizens of Niagara Falls, that I think the trend on the part of the government at Toronto, resulting in the appointment of this Committee, is greatly appreciated, and, on my own behalf, I would like to welcome you and the members of your Committee, and thank you for having come here.

You can understand our position. We feel grateful that the Legislative Committee is in our municipality, and not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of the other members of Council, I would like to





express appreciation for the invitation we received at our last Council meeting.

I am here strictly from the standpoint of an observer, in the event that some of our citizens might bring up something about which we have heard in the past, and certain complaints which justify them. I do not suppose I should introduce any of them, because when the complaints were given, they were disposed of by the Council, satisfactorily or otherwise.

I would like to again say that I appreciate, as do other members of Council, the service your government is rendering. In my humble opinion, this is but one of the many services rendered by the various governmental departments.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. It would appear, from the attendance here tonight, that your Council has very well handled all these complaints, so well that it is not felt necessary to bring the matters to the attention of the Committee.

MR. MORTON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, and gentlemen; being an Alderman of the city, I do appreciate your coming, and the efforts our local member has put forth in bringing you here, and I do not think Art. (Mr. Jolley) was fooling when he said this was the "garden spot of Canada". We all agree



with him.

Due to the fact that I had a complaint from one of our citizens who is here tonight, and is not acquainted with this procedure, perhaps I had better speak for him. His trouble is with the American Cyanamid. I understand they have gone to a great deal of expense in an endeavour to clear up this dust, and I think they are striving all the time to do it, but we understood in Council the other night that probably there is some new machinery, such as dust-recoverers, which have not been tried out, and we thought something might be done along that line.

I think this can be explained by a gentleman who lives near the Cyanamid plant, and, with your permission, I will introduce Mr. Norman Jones.

MR. JONES: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister and gentlemen, and fellow citizens: I have been in touch with the public in the garage business now for the past five or six years, and in the course of conversations with many of our citizens, we have found one source of trouble to be the lime off-shoot from the American Cyanamid Chemical plant. It is more bothersome to some than to others.

For myself, I know it affects the whole district. I tried to round up five or six to come out



tonight, but none of them seemed willing. It is too great a burden on the shoulders of one man to make a complaint against such a gigantic organization.

However, I am sure there is some method by which some of this lime could be kept out of the atmosphere, at least enough so it would not make everything wet over-night.

In regard to the paint work on the houses; after it is washed a few times, it has to be pretty well painted over every year. Lime seems to get in, and sometimes there is some burden.

I think some of the greatest trouble has been on automobile finishes and things of that nature.

I know the Cyanamid Company has spent huge sums of money trying to eliminate it, and possibly somebody will come up with some idea for something which has not yet been tried.

Perhaps you gentlemen could make some suggestions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it principally the lime with which you are concerned, Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES: It is the lime which seems to affect most of the people in the district. It is not so much the gas, as the lime which comes out of the air. I believe it is lime. I could be mistaken,





but I have heard it is lime.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it of daily occurrence?

MR. JONES: It depends on which way the wind is blowing. It is a daily occurrence, yes.

If the day is overcast, with a slight rain, or a heavy mist, it is prevalent all through the city, and not localized in the immediate vicinity of the plant. The plant itself covers quite an area.

THE CHAIRMAN: How close are you to the plant?

MR. JONES: I live very close to the plant, a matter of two or three blocks away, but the cars which have been affected -- some of them have come from the opposite end of town.

It depends on which way the wind is blowing and the type of atmosphere, whether there is moisture or not.

THE CHAIRMAN: Perhaps you could answer a question, aside from the plant. What reason did your friends give for not coming here tonight?

MR. JONES: You mean the ones of whom I spoke?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. When the "chips are down", they should be before the Committee. Why did they not come?

MR. JONES: I think maybe they were afraid to come.





THE CHAIRMAN: Afraid of whom?

MR. JONES: They may have a brother or somebody working there, and they are afraid of repercussions.

THE CHAIRMAN: You do not work for the Company?

MR. JONES: No. I can see where a large number making their living in the plant, and I can see where these fellows would not want to jeopardize their incomes in that way. I can understand their position.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you any reason to believe that would happen? Has it happened before?

MR. JONES: Sir, I am not in a position to answer that question. I do not know.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other members of the Committee who would like to ask any questions of Mr. Jones?

MR. GORDON: Was this meeting advertised, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. GORDON: It was?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. GORDON: You say this condition is pretty well universal, that there is an inversion of impurities in the air, and if it is raining, they are pretty well



spread to cover the city?

MR. JONES: Pretty well, yes.

MR. GORDON: They are all affected?

MR. JONES: To a greater or lesser extent.

MR. GORDON: Mr. Chairman, I cannot understand if this is something which affects a great many of the citizens, why this place is not full tonight to complain about it.

In Crowland, they had a public hearing, and most of the people there were employees of one company, and they really voiced their opinions about the conditions which existed in that community.

I cannot understand people having an opportunity like this, to bring this into the light, why they have not taken advantage of the opportunity and come out to air their views which probably might have the effect of having the trouble corrected a little sooner.

MR. JONES: We would have liked very much to see more people out, in support of this movement.

MR. GORDON: There is a difference between white dirt and black dirt. In Crowland, it was black dirt, they could see it and feel it, but this apparently is white.

MR. THOMAS (Oshawa): Mr. Jones, have you made any representations to your local Council?



MR. JONES: I have asked Mr. Morton if they had done anything about it in the past, and through his efforts in informing me about the meeting tonight, I am here.

MR. THOMAS (Oshawa): From your representations to the Council, have you found any improvement in the situation?

MR. JONES: I understand a while back steps had been taken to remedy the condition. Possibly that has helped some localities, but I cannot see that it has assisted us in any way.

I know there have been complaints coming from Lewiston about it.

MR. GORDON: You say it affects the paint on the automobiles? Does it have any effect on health at all? Have you had any complaints?

MR. JONES: I am not a doctor, and I do not know what effect it would have.

MR. GORDON: You would not need to be a doctor to know if you are sneezing, or something of that kind.

MR. JONES: No, but I have paid doctor bills, and the doctors have told me there was an infection in the throat, which became raw, but whether that is due to this condition or not, I do not know.





THE CHAIRMAN: What does the Company say if you complain?

MR. JONES: I have never complained to the Cyanamid.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you not think that would be a good idea, if it is one of the offenders? There is nothing like going right to the source.

MR. JONES: I understand the Company has taken steps to remedy the condition, but as far as I can see, it has not helped very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Jones. The Committee is visiting that plant tomorrow, and we will have an opportunity to see it for ourselves.

MR. ELLIOTT: Have you had any problem from diesel motor trucks, and the fumes from them, in this area?

MR. JONES: Possibly that would affect some of the people who live on the roads where the truck traffic is fairly heavy.

MR. ELLIOTT: You have not heard of anything in this area of that nature?

MR. JONES: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Maybe one of the Aldermen would like to comment on the railroad situation in Niagara Falls. I know that Niagara Falls is quite



a railroad centre, and it seems that in our travels we always receive complaints about coal-burning locomotives. Perhaps someone would like to give us some information on the railroad situation in Niagara Falls, whether it is good, bad or indifferent.

MR. MORTON: Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee; we have a problem in Glenview, and it has been very bad.

Of course, it was worse a few years ago when they were using steam more than they do today, but it is still bad when the wind is blowing from certain directions.

When they fire up an engine there, there is bound to be a great deal of black smoke coming out into the air, and when the weather is bad, it is much worse.

Now they are getting into diesels and I suppose we will have the carbon monoxide to combat, and I hope when you are writing up your findings, you will take note of that. The Glenview district has been bad for years.

Commenting briefly on Mr. Jones' remarks; it was about a year ago he came to me first, and I asked him for some names for a petition, and he said he would get me a dozen. He was to bring them to me that afternoon, but he came around in a few days and said he



could not get anybody to sign.

The same statement he made here tonight was the statement he made to me a year ago, that the people were afraid to complain about this Company.

I have never heard anything detrimental to Cyanamid from its employees. It has done very good work in the community, and I think they are to be complimented for setting up a swimming pool, which has done a great deal of good.

I believe that Mr. Jones has "got something" when he says people do not like to appear against the Company, but there is that dust condition.

I know the Manager of the plant is here tonight, and I am sure he will say something to us in regard to this, and I believe he will be able to throw some light on the matter for us.

THE CHAIRMAN: When we were in Philadelphia, we found they have a very active smoke abatement group there, as a division of government. They still have twenty-two railroads running in and out of Philadelphia, with many thousands of engines every day, and before they dieselized, the smoke abatement department received from forty to fifty complaints a day, but now that they are completely dieselized -- we were there in the early summer -- we asked the chief abatement officer



about the complaints, and he said he was only receiving two or three a month.

That would seem to indicate that the locomotives were able to eliminate at least that dirty soot problem.

As you say, the fumes from the diesels may be just as bad, only in a different way, as the old fumes, and we are giving this problem study at the present time.

I think our first concern and the first concern of the citizens is to eliminate as far as possible the dust and dirt and fumes you can see, despite the fact that the fumes you cannot see might be worse and more harmful.

Is there anybody else who would like to speak on this railroad situation? You certainly have the situation under control here, Mr. Jolley -- everybody feels just jolly -- we can tell that.

Perhaps that just about takes care of everything, gentlemen.

MR. ORR: I would like to file with the Committee, two reports presented to the City Council as a result of conversations with the Cyanamid Company.

One is dated March 8th, 1954, and the other is dated October 31st, 1955.

Mr. Collette, the plant manager of the North





American Cyanamid is here, and I think, for the information of the Committee, we should hear from him, and get some idea of the amount of money being spent by the North American Cyanamid in the past, and what their plans are in the future.

Every time the Committee of Council , or the Council as a whole, has visited the plant, we have been impressed with the work they are doing to eliminate this nuisance from the stacks of the Company.

One of the reports is very short, and the other is more detailed. They are made available for the information of the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Orr. I think it might be helpful if we had our Secretary, Doctor Evis, read these two letters.

DOCTOR EVIS (Secretary): One is dated March 8th, 1954, addressed to His Worship, Mayor E. M. Hawkins, and members of the Municipal Council, City of Niagara Falls, Ontario, and reads as follows:

" On Thursday, March 4th, 1954, a committee of Council including Aldermen Grant Donald, A. J. McKinley, George Martin and the writer, interviewed Mr. A. O. Williams, Vice-President and Mr. T. P. Turchan, Plant Manager of North American Cyanamid Limited, to determine the



progress that had been made by the Company with the program inaugurated some years ago to eliminate smoke and dust from the stacks of the Company at the Niagara Plant.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Turchan gave the Committee members a very complete report on the work completed to date and a summary of the plans for future work.

In 1939, the late Mr. George Cox met with representatives of the City of Niagara Falls and advised that the Company had given considerable study to the abatement of smoke and dust. Up to the time of the discussion, Mr. Cox stated that 24 dust collecting installations had been made at an approximate cost of \$420,000.

In November, 1945, Mr. A. O. Williams gave civic representatives a complete outline of the work that had been carried out on smoke and dust abatement to that date. Mr. Williams advised that studied had been carried on between 1929 and 1939. Many processes were tried and in most cases the results were unsatisfactory and necessitated further study and experimentation.

During the War years, due to the shortage



of materials and the necessity of operating the Plant at maximum capacity, it was impossible to make further installations but as of November, 1945, twenty-eight dust collecting installations had been installed involving an expenditure of \$480,000.00.

In May, 1949, Mr. Williams submitted further information with respect to the smoke and dust abatement program. He stated that the first permanent installation had been made on No. 3 furnace and that approximately 90% of the dust and 80% of the smoke issuing from the furnace was being collected. Work was proceeding on the installation of equipment on other furnaces.

On Monday, June 9th, 1952 the members of the Niagara Falls City Council visited the Cyanamid Plant and were advised fully with respect to the program for the abatement of smoke and dust. The visitors were shown the amount of work that had been done and the program for future control fully outlined.

On Thursday, March 4th, your representatives were advised that at present all carbide furnaces are equipped with hoods and that emanations





from these furnace stacks have been reduced 75%. It is estimated that 90% of the dust and 75% of the smoke is caught. The cost of installation of special equipment for the carbide furnaces alone is \$246,085.00.

Since 1951 the sum of \$50,000 has been spent on research work only in connection with this problem. At present five of the seven lime kilns are equipped with cyclones and it is proposed to proceed with work on the other two kilns in the immediate future.

The expenditures planned for 1954 approximate \$250,000.00. Of this amount the sum of \$153,000. will be used for a limestone kiln pre-heater installation and \$75,000. for a bag filter to be installed on the coke dryer stack. This stack is already equipped with cyclone collectors but it is anticipated that the bag filter will remove practically all the fine dust emanating from the stack.

Long range plans contemplate expenditures of \$250,000. for the years 1955 and 1956 to further reduce the nuisance from smoke and dust.

Motive power for locomotives, cranes, etc. that was formerly provided by steam with resultant



coal smoke has been replaced by diesel motors which again reduces the smoke nuisance.

Your representatives were impressed by the continuous experimentation and progress that has been carried out throughout many years by the Company in the problem of smoke and dust abatement. Mr. Williams and Mr. Turchan are determined to work for the elimination of the nuisances and the requisitions contemplated for the future are an assurance that continuous progress will be made.

Your Committee believe that a plant employing over one thousand persons and producing the primary product for a second plant employing over another one thousand persons is one of the major sources of employment for the area and the fullest co-operation is necessary between the Company and Civic Officials to ensure the maximum employment possible and the elimination within reasonable limits of the smoke and dust nuisance."

The second letter is dated October 31st, 1955, addressed to His Worship, Mayor E. M. Hawkins, and members of the Municipal Council, City of Niagara Falls, Ontario, and is as follows:



" On Friday afternoon, October 28th, members of the Niagara Falls City Council and Officials attended at the Plant of the North American Cyanamid Limited so the Executive of the Company could explain what has already been done to eliminate gas and dust from the Plant and what is contemplated in this direction in the future.

Mr. D. McC. Collette, Plant Manager, outlined the installations that already had been made and advised that orders had been placed for the installation of dust collecting unit for No. 6 lime kiln at a cost of \$165,000. It was anticipated that this new type installation would remove about 99 per cent. of the objectionable matter from the flue. He advised that the installations at present in operation on 5 of the lime kilns are very satisfactory and are 95 per cent. efficient and that the installation on the carbide furnaces are about 80 per cent. efficient.

Continuous study is being made of apparatus suitable for installation in the Plant for the elimination of gas and dust and the Company will continue to instal equipment as it becomes available and the finances for the installation can be arranged."



THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Doctor Evis.

Mr. Orr, do you want to say anything more about this?

MR. ORR: I think probably Mr. Collette, who is here, could give you more up-to-date information. He knows what has been done in 1956.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is entirely up to Mr. Collette. Perhaps while he is thinking it over, I will ask Mr. Jones if he cares to make any comment on those letters.

MR. JONES: The letters sound very nice. I have read the reports in the paper previously, and all I can say is that the dust is still all around us. Maybe we are getting it from another source. I do not know. That is the only one of which I know.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Jones.

MR. D. McC. COLLETTE: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister and gentlemen of the Committee: these two letters which Doctor Evis read are very factual.

I will be very glad to see the Committee when it comes into the plant, and to show them the efforts we have made.

There is nothing I can add, but we are proceeding as planned, with one slight delay, that is an installation at a cost of \$169,000. We had hoped to





have that installed in the early summer, but were delayed, due to the steel strike, but we think it will be in by fall.

Tomorrow, we will show you the installation which is in progress.

I think that is all I can say, except that we are working on the problem every day.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to comment on this lime dust, to which Mr. Jones has referred? Is it lime?

MR. COLLETTE: I would not care to comment on it tonight. We would have to analyze it chemically to make sure of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions to ask of Mr. Collette?

MR. THOMAS (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, there is not very much we can ask him at the present time. We hope to have the pleasure of going through the plant tomorrow, and we will have the opportunity of seeing it ourselves.

MR. COLLETTE: We will appreciate your coming, and will enjoy it very much. We are looking forward to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anybody else in the room who would like to speak on these matters?



MR. KEEGAN: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister and gentlemen; I might say I was asked to make a brief report at our Council meeting, and I was wondering if the amount of money the Cyanamid has spent could be totalled, so that we will know how much they have spent to eliminate the nuisance.

It would not be very embarrassing to the people in the community if a round figure was given.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to give us the figures, roughly, Mr. Collette? I thought it was in one of the letters.

MR. COLLETTE: We could add up the figures in the letter, so I will not be misquoted. It approaches one-half a million dollars since 1952, as I recall.

Since 1952, I think it is close to one-half million dollars.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will add the figures contained in the letter.

DOCTOR EVIS (Secretary): The figure in November, 1945, includes the 24 dust collectors in 1939? Is that right? There is a figure for 1939, and another figure for 1945.

MR. COLLETTE: As I remember the letter, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: It looks like \$1,400,000.



MR. COLLETTE: That would be since 1940?

DOCTOR EVIS (Secretary): No, since they started.

MR. COLLETTE: Thank you very much.

DOCTOR EVIS (Secretary): That includes the \$50,000. spent on research.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything else you want to add, Councillor, about the general problem in the district?

MR. KEEGAN: Only indirectly, Mr. Chairman.

I am in a business where I deal with many people during the day, and it has been mentioned to me by different customers that they have a good car, but have bought a used car to go to and from work on account of the dust which covers the car while they are working in the factory. I have heard similar complaints from employees of the Cellucotton Company, which would be approximately one-quarter of a mile away from the Cyanamid Plant.

They tell me that when they park their cars outside, and go out to go home, they have this film of metal, which Mr. Jones has mentioned.

In Stamford, we do not have many complaints regarding the Cyanamid.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you get any complaints from





any others?

MR. KEEGAN: No. When the Welland Chemical Works -- now the Cyanamid Plant -- was first set up, there was some question about the foliage in the area suffering from some kind of gas, and they were having trouble with the livestock in the area.

I do not know whether that was remedied or whether the people just quit raising livestock, but we have not heard anything about it lately.

The only thing about the Cyanamid is I wish they would kick out a little more dust, because then they might move back into Stamford, where they were in the first place.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Orr, is this Company exempt under the present exemption law, having to do with pollution and smoke? Do you know whether they are one of the exempted industries?

MR. ORR: I do not know, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you a smoke abatement law in Niagara Falls?

MR. ORR: We have only a provision whereby up to the present we can prosecute them under the nuisance law. They can operate only I think, six minutes in the hour.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is a Committee which is



devoting quite a bit of time to this question of smoke control and pollution.

MR. ORR: That is under the control of the sanitary inspector, who investigates any complaints we receive.

The former sanitary inspector, before his death, sat in with the railroads once a month with regard to smoke from the operations of the railroads. That has been carried on for a number of years in an effort to try and eliminate as much smoke as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN: And they meet once a month?

MR. ORR: Yes, and they represent both the American railroads and the Canadian railroads. The Canadian National Railroad has a roundhouse down toward Glenview, and when the locomotives are fired up, they cause quite a bit of smoke, if the wind is in the right direction.

Normally, the wind is from the southwest, and the smoke is carried out over the gorge, but if the wind is from the northeast, it is carried over the Glenview district.

We have the New York Central Railroad running through the city, right up Ontario Avenue, and every once in awhile, they have a heavy drag there with a steam locomotive, and we get a bit of dust from it.



We immediately get in touch with the train master, and if possible we give him the number of the locomotive, and he checks it. By checking it, we are eliminating the nuisance to a certain extent. We cannot eliminate it all. We have trouble from time to time with individual industries, where their stokers get out of order, and the inspector has to go around and check up on it.

I think they are allowed six minutes in an hour, according to my information.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you think your staff is sufficient for the work they have to do today?

MR. ORR: Yes, but it is unfortunate one of the members went out of business.

THE CHAIRMAN: We know that across the line in Niagara Falls, New York, they have a very active smoke-abatement department. Is there any exchange of ideas with them? Do you get any pollution from Niagara Falls, New York, or do they get any from this side?

MR. ORR: No, we get very little from Niagara Falls, New York, because the prevailing wind is in the opposite direction.

The main trouble there is from the chemical plant, and the only interference would be the dust and smoke from the Cyanamid being carried down into some



sections of Niagara Falls, New York.

Before the work was started on a preventive programme, vegetables were being affected not only on the Canadian side, but on the American side, owing to the prevailing winds.

I think this past few years, the vegetables are coming back, which would seem to prove there has been some improvement with the Cyanamid Plant.

THE CHAIRMAN: Perhaps some of the other members would like to ask Mr. Orr some questions. Mr. Orr is the City Manager of Niagara Falls.

In connection with this open dump across the border, do you get anything from there coming over to our side?

MR. ORR: No. They have a considerable number of open dumps along the river going up toward Buffalo, but we do not get any serious results from them.

THE CHAIRMAN: It blows back over Buffalo?

MR. ORR: Yes. The prevailing wind is in our favour. We are in the west channel, and the contamination takes place between Navy Island and the mainland.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for your comments, Mr. Orr.

If there is nothing else, gentlemen, and if





we have heard from everyone, I wish to thank you for coming and making your contributions, and we will adjourn this meeting.

I wish to thank you all.

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---Whereupon the further proceedings of this Committee adjourned at 8:57 o'clock p.m., to reconvene on Thursday, September 27th, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at the plant of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Niagara Falls.

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T H I R T Y - F I R S T   D A Y

Niagara Falls, Ontario,  
Thursday, September 27th, 1956,  
10:00 o'clock, a.m.

- - - -

The further proceedings of this Committee  
reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Kelly,  
Messrs. Morningstar,  
Elliott,  
Murdoch,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa),  
Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

- - - -

The Committee assembled at the plant of  
The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, Niagara Falls,  
Ontario, where the following observations were made:

"The Committee commented upon the air pollution  
being emitted from several large stacks of the  
North American Cyanamid Company, and which they  
observed during the ride to the Hearn Plant No. 2.



The pollution consisted to a large extent of fine white dust.

- - - - -

The Committee was delighted at the exceptionally clean operation of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's installations.

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--Whereupon the further proceedings of this Committee adjourned until this afternoon at 2:00 of the clock p.m.

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A F T E R N O O N   S E S S I O N

Niagara Falls, Ontario,  
Thursday, September 27th, 1956,  
10:00 o'clock, a.m.

- - - -

The further proceedings of this Committee  
reconvened pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. Kelly,  
Messrs. Morningstar,  
Elliott,  
Murdoch,  
Gordon,  
Thomas (Oshawa).

Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

- - - -

The Committee convened at the plant of the North  
American Cyanamid Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario, at  
two o'clock p.m., where the following observations were  
made:

"Dust control is a serious and expensive business  
with this Company.



They routinely get and study briefs on smoke control from Los Angeles, California, and the file was produced as proof.

In this plant, they have twenty-two 'cyclone' dust collecting systems and also four other dust collecting machines making a total of twenty-six. The Company claims 'cyclone' dust collecting machines are ninety per cent. efficient, in other words, they collect ninety per cent. of the dust. The other four are about 80 to 85 per cent. efficient.

Mr. Collette illustrated the increasing cost of air pollution control by showing the Committee some equipment in the yard which is to be installed during the next two months. In 1956, this equipment is costing the Company \$165,000. installed. In 1954, exactly the same installation cost \$153,000. The Company has placed an order for another identical piece of apparatus to be made (all these installations have to be made to order for difficult control problems) for installation in 1957. The quotation for it has increased to \$190,000.

The Company has spent over \$1,000,000. in the last ten years on equipment for air pollution control and over \$1,440,000. since 1930. It burns



coal and very little oil. Natural gas would be useful in some processes, if cheap enough.

On arrival at the plant, it was noticed there were seven large smoke stacks emitting pollution of a white colour and this was ascertained to be lime.

The Chairman asks, 'Is that coming out continuously from those seven big chimneys, as it is today?', to which Mr. Collette answers 'Yes'. The Chairman then asks what is in that, and receives the answer that it is fly-ash and lime -- mainly lime.

It was determined there were 'cyclone' collectors on the stacks which were observed to be emitting a great deal of smoke on the Committee's arrival at the plant.

The pollution now produced was claimed to be only 10% of the total amount of dust being produced by the process. There was a smoke stack from which a black smoke was observed and the Committee was informed by Mr. Collette it is from the railroad and also at that location the city has a dump which is usually burning.

It is ascertained that the Company is not losing any money by not processing the lime smoke as it is a low-grade lime and of no commercial value.



Mr. Collette stated what they collect is put out on the dump and that the new equipment they are at present installing will take out 99% of the effluent from the processes to which it is being attached.

The following question and answer were had:

THE CHAIRMAN: 'Are there any other complaints other than what Mr. Jones said at the meeting last night? He didn't talk about dirt or fly-ash or smoke; he talked about lime.'

MR. COLLETTE: 'He said the white stuff was lime. We get periodical complaints -- they have not been excessive during the last two or three years. We have made great improvements in dust collection during this time.'

It was determined that electrical precipitators would not work for this type of dust, because it was too dry. Mr. Collette stated they have no health problems in the Company, using the example that they have 300 people out of 1000 employees who have been with the Company 25 years.

The following question and answer were had:

MR. THOMAS (Oshawa): 'You could see evidence of the type of dust on the trees and lawn outside. I suppose that would be there since the last time





you had rain?'

MR. COLLETTE: 'It would be limestone. It is practicably insoluble and does not wash off. In fact, it would be good for the soil, but, of course, not on the leave of foliage. The lawn in front of our plant is as green as any lawn around.'

This Company is the biggest employers in Niagara Falls and uses more Hydro power than the city of Toronto.

Committee members and executives of the Company peruse plans of a new machine they expect to have in operation on the 15th of November -- a Kennedy Van Saun machine.

Doctor Evis (Secretary) asked the question why electrical precipitators were not practicable to which Mr. Collette answered, 'The reason electrical precipitators are not practicable is because of the dry powder we wish to collect. To humidify this very fine dust so that electric precipitators would operate efficiently on it, would require more steam than the total summer operating capacity of the Company's steam plant.'

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---Whereupon the further proceedings of this Committee adjourned sine die.





P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE  
TO ENQUIRE INTO CERTAIN MATTERS AND LEGISLATION  
REGARDING SMOKE CONTROL AND AIR POLLUTION IN ONTARIO.

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman.

Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

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VOLUME XXXII

Monday, October 22, 1956,

NEW YORK, N.Y.

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R. C. Sturgeon,  
Official Reporter,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Ontario.



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Presiding.

Dr. Fred A. Evis, Secretary.

- - - -

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T H I R T Y - S E C O N D   D A Y .

New York, N.Y.,  
Monday, October 22, 1956.  
2:00 o'clock, p.m.

- - - -

PRESENT:

Mr. A. H. Cowling, Chairman,  
Presiding.

Hon. Mr. Kelly,

Messrs. Morningstar,

Elliott,

Murdoch,

Gordon,

Thomas (Oshawa),

Dr. F. A. Evis, Secretary.

- - - -

APPEARANCES:

Mr. H. A. Belyea,      Air Pollution Control  
Officer, Metropolitan  
Toronto.

Mr. S. L. Hanauer,      Deputy Commissioner,  
Department of Air  
Pollution Control,  
City of New York.

Dr. M. B. Jacobs,      Director, Department  
of Air Pollution Control  
Laboratory,  
City of New York.



Mr. Kenneth Kowald,      Secretary, Department  
                                 of Air Pollution Control,  
                                 City of New York.

- - - -

----The following proceedings were held in the premises  
of the New York City Department of Air Pollution  
Control Laboratory, 170 East 121st Street, New York  
City, N.Y.

- - - -

MR. HANAUER: We suggested that you gentlemen  
meet here in order to save some travelling back and  
forth during what is to be a busy day for you, so per-  
haps you will not mind meeting in the ordinary  
premises of our department.

I would like to welcome you on behalf of  
Mayor Robert F. Wagner, of the City, and also on  
behalf of Dr. Leonard Greenburg, who is the Commissioner  
of our Department and who is now in San Francisco. He  
says he regrets he is not here, and I know he means it;  
but since he likes San Francisco so much I am not sure  
how sincere he is!

Perhaps you share that feeling with him.

So, as the members of the staff, we will try  
to do what we can to satisfy your curiosity and thirst  
for knowledge.

I would like to give you a general idea of



how we are organized, so that when you go around you will see the relationship of one part of our department to another. We are divided into four bureaux; and this is the Bureau of the Laboratory. We also have the administrative part of our organization, and this, of course, needs no explanation. The other two working bureaux are the Bureau of Engineering and the Bureau of Inspection. I think you can sense what the Bureau of Inspection does, and you will visit it tomorrow, if you like. The Bureau of Engineering you will also visit. Its reason for existence is the examination of plans for new equipment, on the theory that, if everything that goes in since we have been organized is built to reasonable engineering specifications for the elimination of air pollution; then, of course, we do not increase our problem as time goes on, and eventually, through attrition, inspection or remodelling, the old ones are brought up to some kind of a standard.

Then, in addition to the four executive bureaux of our department, we have a few other officials. We have a secretary of the department, Mr. Kenneth Kowald. He is officially the Secretary of the Department, but he is also a public relations man, and we believe that, at least in our own city - we can only



speaking about our own city - a public relations man or department is a very essential part of our activity, because, as we have it organized, he makes us known to the public and makes the public aware of what we are trying to do, and how it, the public, can help. The things you have in this little prospectus which Mr. Kowald put together for you are some of the things we have been sending out to our public. Some of it goes to Civic organizations, some of it goes to the oil burner people, some of it is distributed around to various other commissions and organizations, and some of it is, I think, reprints from news releases.

MR. KOWALD: I think in this package there are none.

MR. HANAUER: So do not say you are interested in news releases unless you have a trunk in which to take them home.

Then we also have a Board of Air Pollution Control. The Board is composed of our own Commissioner as Chairman, the Commissioner of the Department of Building, the Commissioner of the Department of Health, and two consulting engineers, members of the public. They are the rule-making body, and any rule that we propose must be approved by them, submitted to the public at a public hearing, and then promulgated, and





then it is a rule under which we operate. You have in your envelopes the current rules and regulations and the last set of amendments, made about a year or so ago.

In addition to the Board, which is our official rule-making body, we also have a Technical Advisory Board or committee. This is an honorary job. Our Board of Air Pollution is paid, but the Technical Advisory committee is a voluntary body, or group of people interested in air pollution control, technically minded, and available to us for advice and counsel on technical problems. The names of these gentlemen I do not think we have furnished to you, but of course it is no secret.

Just one brief word about why we were organized, and then you gentlemen are at liberty to ask any questions or go out and see what the laboratory does.

The history in New York City of air pollution and smoke control stems from the Department of Health. A good many years ago - and I think Doctor Jacobs can speak at first hand about this - smoke control and fumes were supervised or controlled, in theory at least, by the Department of Health, but this was a very small part of our overall picture. They



were more interested in the Vital Statistics of their work - Epidemic Control, Pure Food Inspections, and things of that kind; so smoke control had a very small part of their budget. As the problem became more severe and intense here in the City, the City Council, which is the legislative arm of the City - there is the City Council, the Board of Estimates, and the Commissioner - passed a Smoke Control Act which set up a bureau within the Department of Buildings, and it was empowered to take over all of the smoke and dust and air pollution problems from the Department of Health, leaving with the Department of Health odorous gases, vapours, and other such factors. That was the Department of Buildings. I believe the Bureau of Smoke Control existed for four years. Do not hold me to these figures, they are not terribly important. But this again had certain defects, because smoke control in the Department of Buildings was handled by perhaps 60 or 50 men out of a thousand of our employees; so again it was a very small part of their problem. They were all interested in structural safety, administration of the multiple dwellings' law for light and air and comfort and so on. Finally the City Council got around to considering the problem important enough to set up a separate department in the city government,



and in 1952 the Department of Air Pollution Control was, by a City Council ordinance, set up as a fully separate department responsible to the Mayor, and we are now in our third Commissionership. Dr. Greenburg is the third Commissioner in this whole series. We first had Mr. Burn, as first deputy in smoke control; then "Bill" Christie was the second one, and since the Department of Air Pollution Control has been separate and distinct we have been fortunate to have Dr. Greenburg as our Commissioner. He, as I have said, sends his regrets.

This is where we are today. We have about 102 or 105 people in our department; we have an annual budget of \$605,000., in round numbers; we are greatly understaffed and greatly underbudgeted, as I said on the air last night. I have not heard from the Mayor this morning, so I guess I am still a Deputy! But we may hear more about it. There are about ten people in the laboratory. There are about forty people in the Bureau of Inspection; there are some twenty in the Bureau of Engineering; and the rest have to do with plants, matters of receipts and payrolls - administrative officials, and, of course, our executive officers.

That is the whole picture in a very, very





brief way; and you are privileged to ask anything you wish and I will try to answer it or get you the answers, at your pleasure.

THE CHAIRMAN: As you may know, our group here is at the State or Provincial level, and naturally we would want to ask what part the State plays in your New York City program, if any; what part the State plays in any New York programs of air pollution and smoke control. Let us start off with that.

MR. HANAUER: I will see if I can answer that. The State, as a whole, here does not have an air pollution control organization. It has a State Department of Labour, within which is a Division of Industrial Hygiene. Somewhere in the State organization is a group of people who examine the working conditions of employees within buildings for their safety and their health; and we have a curious situation whereby, if a factory operator - take a factory - has a dangerous process, and he is required by the State law to get rid of the fumes or the dust within his plant, he can push it out in the air, get it out of the building - correct me if I am wrong; I am not God on this - and if there is no local ordinance to stop him within his community, this is where it goes, - out into



the air. Of course that is a very serious matter, and a great oversight. There are now two Bills pending in the State Legislature, known as the Malmoe Committee Bills, one proposed by the State Department of Health, and one by the State Department of Labour. In substance they accomplish pretty much the same thing, but do it in different administrative ways. We in New York City are not concerned with it at all at this time, because we have been assured by Sen. Malmoe, -- and it is spelled out in one of his bills, and it is supposed to be an oversight in the other, -- that his Bills will not apply to the City of New York, because we already have what they consider an adequate air pollution control situation. So we have not become too interested in what the State has done in that, because it is one of the things we do not have to be interested in.

THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, you would not go to the State for any technical or scientific advice in your program.

MR. HANAUER: No. We do it on an informal, cooperative basis. If there would possibly be equipment or techniques we wanted to use we would try to borrow them, and as a matter of fact, in reverse, they also come to us. They came to the old Department



of Health. But this is cooperation on a low level; it is not by law.

DR.JACOBS: I think you might mention something about inter-State.

MR. HANAUER: I am going to come to that in a minute.

THE CHAIRMAN: Having in mind what we propose to do in the Province of Ontario, I think some members of our Committee have been amazed at the lack of interest or enthusiasm on the part of States' people in getting into a program of air pollution and smoke control. We have been in so many of them all across our country now, and in your country, and for the most part the State people seem to be quite indifferent to the problem, and are leaving it pretty well to the larger municipalities. Perhaps this is a normal reaction of an individual out on his farm in the country, who has no such problem, and does not see why he should become involved in something which has not reached him.

MR. HANAUER: I think it is perhaps short-sighted, but usually people are not concerned with anything unless it happens to "plop" in under their noses. I made quite a tour of the west this summer, starting in the very beautiful Jasper National Park. Everywhere I went there were bad local sources of air pollution,



but nobody seemed much concerned about them. The fact that they spread ground lime dust or cement dust for a couple of miles from an uncontrolled cement plant did not bother anybody who lived beyond the two or three square miles. San Francisco, as you know, is beginning to attack the problem on the metropolitan area basis. I am sure you have been there, so you know what they have been attempting to do. But we have 320 square miles within our City limits proper. This is a pretty big area, and most of our neighbours to the east - there are no neighbours to the south, it is the Atlantic Ocean - have very few serious sources of air pollution. We are not too happy with our neighbours to the west - the State of New Jersey - but we are hoping that through the efforts of the Interstate Sanitation Commission, with whom you have an appointment at lunch to-morrow, you may find out exactly what they are going to do.

That is where we stand.

MR. MORNINGSTAR: In the New York homes what do you use for fuel? Are all these buildings around here heated individually?

MR. HANAUER: Yes and no. Your hotel - you are stopping at the Sheraton-Astor, I believe - has its own oil fuel boilers. They used to be high pressure;





I do not know if they still are. Incidentally, we had quite a serious complaint this morning about them, which is being investigated. I do not think this is related to your arrival in any way!

DR. EVIS (Secretary): This committee smokes quite a bit, you know!

MR. HANAUER: Very likely something happened to the pre-heater or something of the kind. We have not heard anything. Many of the large office buildings and hotels throughout New York, such as the headquarters of the New York Edison Company, which is a large public utility, have no boilers, and many buildings have no flues to put them in if they wished to. Most of them are buildings which are heated with residual fuel oil.

MR. ELLIOTT: You are not using gas too much here?

MR. HANAUER: Very little gas is used here for large buildings. If you get down to the individual home or very small multiple buildings of four or six families, you then find gas used, but generally not, because it is more expensive than using the lighter grade of fuel oil. No. 2 fuel oil is used pretty much in private houses and multiple dwellings.

MR. ELLIOTT: Do you have any trouble from



these fumes?

MR. HANAUER: Relatively little. No. 2 is easy to burn. The burners are simple to maintain. We have our major fuel problem from No. 6 oil.

MR. ELLIOTT: You do not have much trouble from gas.

MR. HANAUER: No, we would like it very much if everybody would convert to gas. There is relatively very little coal burned in the City. The amount has dropped off quite considerably.

MR. ELLIOTT: But it is cheaper to make power from coal than any other fuel?

MR. HANAUER: Yes; the Consolidated Edison burn pulverized bituminous, No. 6 oil and natural gas.

MR. ELLIOTT: No. 6 oil gives you trouble?

MR. HANAUER: Yes. This is a major source of trouble with us.

MR. ELLIOTT: More than coal?

MR. HANAUER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Doctor, I wonder if you would like to comment on what you are doing with coal-burning locomotives and diesel burners, and also the fumes from ships coming into your harbour.

DR. JACOBS: The Long Island Railroad has its shops in a depot out in Jamaica, and virtually



all of their locomotives for many years were coal-burning locomotives, and they were a serious problem. Dr. Greenburg, our Commissioner, a number of years ago, tried to get them to change over to diesel oil, and now I think everyone of their locomotives is a diesel engine. So that that particular aspect of smoke complaint has virtually disappeared, and it has made a remarkable improvement. At that depot on Atlantic Avenue, quite a number of years ago, when I was a boy and had to walk through there, it was a veritable fog, but now it has been completely abated. Many, many years ago most of the other carriers that came into the City proper, were electrified so we did not have that problem in Manhattan.

The ships around the harbour are watched rather carefully. We have a Marine Division in our Bureau of Inspection, but we do not have the assistance that we would like to have.

MR. HANAUER: We would like to have a fast motor launch for our marine men, because it is very difficult, when you are in one part of your shore line and you see smoke maybe a mile away that looks interesting, and you have to wander in and out of the irregular streets, to do anything; whereas if they were on the water it would be a very simple matter.





DR. EVIS (Secretary): How do you treat a ship that is violating the ordinance?

DR. JACOBS: We serve the seamen, either the operating engineer or the ship itself.

THE CHAIRMAN: Supposing it is a ship from Sweden

MR. HANAUER: We have jurisdiction as long as it is tied up; and since most of these companies have local offices trying to do business here, we find that they are very anxious to stay in our good graces.

THE CHAIRMAN: You do not have any trouble compared with five years ago?

MR. HANAUER: Many of these people are very strict with their operating engineers, because they recognize that not only is it a waste of time and money to go to court, but it is throwing fuel away.

DR. EVIS (Secretary): What would be the amount of the fines?

MR. HANAUER: They start at \$25.00 and can go up to \$500.00, depending on the magistrate. We bring cases to the lowest court - it is called the Magistrate's Court - in the City, and the magistrate can dismiss the case, he can suspend sentence, or he can fine, as he sees proper. We try to suggest to the



magistrate what we think is the proper disposition of the case, but he does not have to follow our suggestion.

DR. EVIS (Secretary): If it was a really bad and flagrant violation, would the fine be \$500.00 the first time, or would the offence have to be repeated?

MR. HANAUER: It would not be likely to happen. The magistrates are sympathetic to the common citizen and feel he is entitled to a warning or a "first bite," as it were. We have obtained a fine of \$500.00, I think, on a third offence. Ken?

MR. KOWALD: I think so.

MR. BELYEA: Are you accustomed to giving warnings?

MR. HANAUER: Yes, I was going to touch on this to-morrow. On our first complaint, which is a citizen's complaint, we do not investigate. We send a warning to the offender. We get the address, look up the owner or agent, and send a warning letter; we do not actually go out on it directly. But the second complaint we do inspect personally through our Inspection Division; or an inspector himself may see a violation in his rounds through the district - the inspectors are assigned geographical areas - then he



gives a violation notice if he sees an offence. On a second violation - not a complaint, because after all a citizen's complaint is not a verified violation - but on the second verified violation we serve a summons and take the man into court. Sometimes there are extenuating circumstances, which the inspector will know about, in which case we will serve a second violation notice, bring the man into the office for a hearing in the office, with the idea of getting him to do what we think he ought to do to cure his defect; and if we do not get responsive action we go to court.

THE CHAIRMAN: Getting back to the State and Provincial level, and speaking to you as an expert on air pollution, which is a subject in which we are very interested, I wonder if you would care to comment and make a suggestion or two where you think the State could be of real assistance, financial or otherwise, in, say, your local municipal program.

MR. HANAUER: Well, I could give you my own personal ideas, which are very much "off-the-cuff", of course, because this is not a problem with which we are faced. One of the reasons it is a personal rather than an official opinion, is that the City of New York for many years has been anxious to enforce



its own prerogatives. The City feels, that since it contributes through taxation, a major part of the budget of the State, having eight million people out of about sixteen million in the State, we should get more back from the State, or have the right to spend our own taxes. Hence, you will forgive me if I avoid the question from an official angle, but just speak about the problem as an academic one, as to what might be the best way if there were no extenuating circumstances.

It would certainly be a great deal easier for the executives of any air pollution organization to operate if they had a firm standard throughout the area of which they are part, so that you would not find, if this is the area in which you are operating, the fellow right across the line is violating your law when he is not violating his law; nevertheless the pollution comes from the other side and you have no way of abating it. This is the problem we have with Jersey. When Jersey violates our laws there is nothing we can do about it except hope they will get around to correcting it. So I think that is the basic goal toward which you strive; to have in your large area a basic law to which everybody has to subscribe, and not one which they can enforce more strictly or





less strictly as the local prerogatives indicate.

As far as funds are concerned, I think this is a problem in government financing that we could kick around for some time.

MR. MURDOCH: Your department supervises the plans of new construction?

MR. HANAUER: Oh yes, but only as to the pollutant aspect. The Department of Buildings has jurisdiction over the structural and arrangement part of the plans. We only function as to the heating plant or the combustion process or the industrial process of the plant.

MR. ELLIOTT: The Department of Labour also looks over the plans to see that the new buildings are taken care of in their pollution equipment?

MR. HANAUER: That is right. It is within their field of endeavour. This sometimes creates some embarrassment for the citizen, because that is examined by a multiplicity of departments, each with its own particular objective.

MR. ELLIOTT: In other words the State is also examining the same plans as you are?

MR. HANAUER: Only as to industrial processes, not as to construction.

MR. ELLIOTT: You could not build a building



until the State approves it?

MR. HANAUER: The State would not have to approve a new office building in this City. The State is only interested in the working conditions. We are still administering at the industrial level.

MR. ELLIOTT: They are not interested in the type of equipment that goes in there, whether it eliminates smoke or pollution at all.

MR. HANAUER: No, they have no jurisdiction as to that.

DR. EVIS (Secretary): As to the use of propane for buses; you mentioned that Dr. Greenburg's report is due to be submitted in about six months?

MR. HANAUER: Yes.

DR. EVIS (Secretary): Our diesel buses are a great source of annoyance.

MR. HANAUER: Our diesel buses are too, if you are riding in them or moving in the back of them. The majority of buses in New York City are operated by the Transit Authority which is one of those autonomous agencies that is presumably separate from the City but actually was set up by the City, but by virtue of having an authority to operate and handle its own finances with a lot more facility than if it was a City department directly. We are familiar only with what we



read in the paper and what our friends tell us, or our own engineers have investigated. For instance, the Chicago operation, where they have a thousand buses or more operating very successfully on propane. There are also a very large number of other bus outfits - in Houston and in the City of Washington for instance, and a number of industries whose trucks are operating successfully on liquid propane gas. The record is good. Engine repairs are small, and oil consumption is very good. The cost itself is usually less than gasoline, and the exhaust features - Dr. Jacobs can explain this in more detail - are very favourable.

DR. JACOBS: The carbon monoxide content is lower than an ordinary gasoline-powered engine. If the engine on propane power is in good working condition.

THE CHAIRMAN: But if not, it is worse.

DR. JACOBS: I would not say it is worse. I do not think it is any better.

MR. HANAUER: Propane is easier to get under control than a gasoline carburetor. Also the fuel one month is exactly the same as any other month. You do not have these variations in refinery products. From our point of view the exhaust is a better one in that any irregularities are washed out. However, the





difficulty is that conversion from gasoline to propane is very easy, but conversion from diesel to propane is impossible, so that you must change engines if you are changing from diesel to propane. Of course, with new buses, you can equip them for the propane fuel. However, there is one development we are looking into and have no comment on, really, as yet, and that is the admixture of 15% of propane with diesel fuel in a diesel engine. This seems to have a lot of promise. It improves the combustion of the diesel fuel and refines the odours that are emitted into the air, so that it may even be possible to improve our situation considerably with this dual fuel system. But I say we have not done anything on it actively as yet. It looks promising.

THE CHAIRMAN: Maybe you would like to comment on the situation today; for example, it is very foggy outside. Have you had occasion to have a smarting of the eyes and a tickling of the throat the same as you have in San Francisco on days such as today?

MR. HANAUER: I am glad you asked me that, because, as I said on the air last night, we had an inversion this Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday which covered a very wide area of the eastern seaboard, and



also Cincinnati. Did you know that Arthur Stearn called from Cincinnati to find out how we were making out under our inversion. Dr. Jacobs will tell you the analytical changes in air during an inversion, but we have 50 or 60 inversions a year here. As a matter of fact our complaints downtown rose from an average of about 50 a day, which is a fairly normal day, to about 80 odd. We had a peak one day, Tuesday I believe, of 80 or 81 complaints.

THE CHAIRMAN: What were they complaining about?

MR. HANAUER: Smarting of the eyes, evil smells, things like that, showing people were aware of the fact that something was wrong with the air, and people called about it. Of course, we also had a number of complaints about smoke and the usual things we get complaints about. But on Thursday, when the wind circulation started up again, our complaints dropped to 43, right back where they normally are. Dr. Jacobs can tell you what happens to the various components of the air, if you are interested in that aspect of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: There were bulletin warnings on the front page; a great to do about it.

MR. HANAUER: It could be serious. It has not been serious yet, because we are blessed with a



pretty good circulation of air here. We do get these inversions, and they last a couple of days. So far, I think the longest we had in the last five years was 5 days; and that is it, it blows away. We are thinking about it, but have taken no specific steps as yet to set up a warning system and a control system whereby certain users of fuel or certain polluters of the air - if I may designate it that way - would be required to shut down, or for instance we may ban all private cars coming into the City, or require industries which are using substantial amounts of sulphur-bearing fuels or ores to shut down. We might ask the utilities to have a reserve stock of low sulphur oil on hand for these emergencies. But these arrangements are difficult to work out, and we have never been faced with a crucial enough situation so that people are interested in working that out.

THE CHAIRMAN: Somebody has to die before everybody gets going, in so many cases.

MR. HANAUER: Unfortunately that is true. We hope they do not, but it may well happen. We did not get any complaint or any notice from the Department of Health about any excess deaths due to respiratory diseases during this three day interval.

MR. MURDOCH: Do you find you have lost



many industries by your strict enforcement of air pollution equipment for these new buildings.

MR. HANAUER: I am sorry to think we have not.

THE CHAIRMAN: They stay, anyway.

MR. HANAUER: They stay, anyway. We have a system in which I think you will be interested, called an "industry improvement program." I will take the coffee roasters as an example. Coffee roasters were congregated in a very congested section of the downtown area, near our office. Although in small doses some of us like the smell of roasting coffee, it is annoying in daily concentrated doses, and the amount of dust that gets out as well. So we set a couple of our engineers to work with the coffee roasters to see what could be done economically; and as a result I would say that 75%, in terms of poundage of roasting, has been converted to modern equipment with proper filtration of the dust particles and proper burning of aromatic oils, so that they do not come out into the air. So this is an industry that has improved itself, and found that by installing modern equipment, their roasting costs reduced considerably. We now have a program, which we have just started, on copper refineries, which happen to be in the tide water area.





The refinery has employed consulting engineers who are reviewing the process in its plant and setting up budgets. We have a time table. We are to get a copy of the factory engineer's recommendations in about 120 days. In another 120 days the company intends to tell us what it plans to do about it; and then we set a time table, which is realistic, as to how much time it takes them to do it. These things run to millions of dollars, and you cannot just do them overnight. We have a contract program with Consolidated Edison Company whereby, in each of their plants, they are taking steps which are costing in the aggregate some fifteen million dollars. The program will last six years. They are installing mechanical and electrostatic precipitators and building new boilers, and changing some of their underfed stokers to fuel oil steam boilers. This is a continuing process. We get quarterly reports as to what is happening.

I do not know of anybody who really "belongs" in New York State who has left because we have insisted on clearing up their effluent. Those who have left have left because they never should have been here in the first place, because of transportation, labour or some other difficulties.



MR. MORNINGSTAR: Sometimes these things pay dividends, I suppose, for themselves?

MR. HANAUER: Yes, they can. The coffee refiners reclaim quite a bit of metallic oxide.

MR. BELYEA: What about tin, and what about the iron foundries?

MR. HANAUER: The iron foundries also have an industry improvement program which is in the works. Nothing has happened to it yet. We have talked to the foundry people, we have talked to the dust-washing people, and I think something is developing there.

MR. BELYEA: What form will the developments take?

MR. HANAUER: I would rather you took that up with our chief efficiency engineer. He is much more familiar with this problem, as to how we are attacking it and what we hope to do with it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, if we could hear from the Doctor, Commissioner.

MR. HANAUER: He was going to tell us what happened to the air pollution during inversion, and then he can take you around and show you how he measured it, how he found it out, and you can decide whether he is telling the truth or not.

MR. ELLIOTT: I come from a municipality



where we have big steel industries. They do not give us nearly as much of a problem as a hill we have, about 500 feet high. There is probably a half to a three-quarter mile grade to go up this hill, and diesel machines burning fuel oil go up the hill, and people following them in cars are almost suffocated from the exhaust from the diesel engines.

MR. HANAUER: We have it in a small way, whether it is a hill the truck is going up, or whether the trucker wants to accelerate a loaded truck, roughly the same amount of power is required, and if the diesel engine is not properly adjusted you will get an awful lot of black smoke while they are accelerating under a heavy load. I followed one across 34th Street last night that had just this condition. This fellow was in a hurry, he was pushing the engine for all it was worth, and the smoke was tremendous.

MR. ELLIOTT: I know that back home that is a main complaint, - diesel engines shooting out smoke going up several hills we have. That is our main complaint back in Hamilton.

MR. HANAUER: We get somplaints from 42nd Street and Madison Avenue!

MR. ELLIOTT: Have you any way of controlling that?





MR. HANAUER: We have a rule which we have not enforced because we have not the staff to do it. It says that no motor vehicle may emit visible smoke while travelling along the highway for a distance of 100 yards. If we had the inspectors we would go after this thing.

MR. ELLIOTT: You would need an inspector at that particular place?

MR. HANAUER: We just have not the staff to do it, so far. We do it just once in awhile, to keep people honest, but it has not really any force.

The Doctor reminds me that there is a provision in the penal code against smoking. This has been in the code for a long time, but the police department has never enforced it. We have taken it up with the State, and the State has instituted, or will be instituting as of the first of the year, I believe, official inspection of automobiles more than five years old. We have just a "half-baked" inspection law, and we asked them to include, among the items they are going to inspect for smoke, smoke exhausts, and they said they would keep it in mind, but at the start of the program they wanted to restrict inspections to the usual things - lights, brakes, hydraulic fluid, steering wheels, alignment, and the



like. Maybe soon we will have smoke as part of the State inspection, - which would be a good thing.

DR. EVIS (Secretary): Yesterday a couple of girls mentioned to me that they had nylons ruined from sulphur dioxide. Do you have much trouble with that?

MR. HANAUER: Dr. Jacobs is our nylon stocking expert, he can tell you.

DR. JACOBS: Surprisingly enough, we have been aware of it as a problem, and we consider it a fairly serious problem. In the City of New York we had incidents back in 1953. I cannot say that we have actually been able to identify what causes this. I would assume it is a problem of soot impregnated with sulphuric acid, or possibly sulphurous acid which gets on the nylon stockings. Nitric acid might also be a factor. If it occurs, I would think it is more usual in a very, very heavily travelled area, such as around Pennsylvania Station or the Grand Central Terminal, somewhere in mid-town or downtown Manhattan; and when we look to see if air pollution is actually involved we assume that the point of deposition has to be between the ankle and the calf, at least the lower part of the calf. We have examined stockings microscopically and taken pictures with our



photomicrography apparatus, and on several occasions we have been able to show, I think, grammatically or pictorially that air pollution is a factor in this.

You also have to take into consideration the following point, and that is that prior to World War II most of the nylon stockings were made of a thread which is called 30 denier, but now nearly all the stockings that are worn in the United States are 15 denier. In ordinary parlance, they call them "business sheer", "dress sheer", and "extra sheer", and obviously the tension you can place on thread is much less in the case of very thin thread than with much thicker thread, so that the reaction, the sulphuric acid eating through the tread of a 12 denier, does not have to go on as long as through 30 denier in order to break the thread.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you find that virtually all the stockings that you examined that had broken threads were extra or dress sheers?

DR. JACOBS: Virtually all were business or dress sheers, that is the 30 denier, 60 gauge.

MR. HANAUER: I think it would be of interest to know how we got all these stockings. Mr. Kowald took care of the sheer stocking complaint, at my suggestion. One of the telephone girls from up in



the mid-town area said that she was not the only one complaining about it, so Mr. Kowald said, "I would like to see samples of the stockings your girl friends complain about", and I think he got two bushels of stockings, which he brought up to the laboratory.

DR. EVIS (Secretary): What about nylon blouses and dresses. Do they attack them, or are they too heavy?

DR. JACOBS: The denier is so much heavier, and also there is no tension.

DR. EVIS (Secretary): Well, some blouses have a fair amount of tension.

DR. JACOBS: Still, that has not reached us yet.

MR. BELYEA: Did you record sulphur dioxide at the time of these incidents?

DR. JACOBS: Oh yes, we have been recording sulphur dioxide now every day since September of 1953, and at the present time we are recording sulphur dioxide concentrations every hour, on the hour, at about four stations in the laboratory every day in the week.

MR. BELYEA: What are your normal peak concentrations, and what were they at the time of these incidents?





DR. JACOBS: You mean, with respect to the stockings themselves, or are you talking about inversion incidents? The deterioration of stockings is probably due not to a general air pollution condition, but to a localized incident such as the passing of a bus, truck or even a motor car, that is spewing a lot of acid impregnated dust out against the stockings.

MR. BELYEA: Have you not had times when all the stockings in an area were affected?

DR. JACOBS: No, I would not want you to think that this spontaneous disintegration occurred in very large numbers. It might, but we never got such serious complaints as that.

MR. BELYEA: On ordinary days when there is no inversion, what would your peak sulphur dioxide concentrations be?

DR. JACOBS: On ordinary days, when there is no inversion, the sulphur dioxide concentration varies with the season of the year and goes from -- the average concentration range is from 0.09 part per million in July to about 0.25 to 0.30 in December and January. Dr. Greenburg and I have published a paper on variations of sulphur dioxide concentration in New York City, and I think we can supply you with



copies.

MR. HANAUER: As a matter of fact there are lists of technical papers available, and if you gentlemen are interested, if you write in we will be happy to send them.

DR. JACOBS: Actually, peak concentrations of sulphur dioxide have risen as high as 1.4 parts per million, which is as good as London any day.

MR. BELYEA: Is that with an inversion?

DR. JACOBS: That is with a marked inversion; that is correct. And in this last inversion it rose to a maximum in one part of the City to 1.3 parts per million. Fortunately, our total suspended particular matter never has risen as high as that found in London for as long a period of time as, say, December 5th to December 10th incident in London in 1952. We had our most protracted period of high pollution in the City of New York in November, 17th to 22nd, 1953.

MR. BELYEA: Was that irritating at that time?

DR. JACOBS: Oh yes; we have statistics that are significant. The death rate took a slight increase, however, nothing as startling as London.

MR. BELYEA: What length of time was that?



DR. JACOBS: Five days.

MR. BELYEA: The same length of time as London?

MR. HANAUER: The 17th of November to the 22nd. We have not had as prolonged an inversion since then. We have had at least two more marked inversions. In other words, at that time our sulphur dioxide rose to a maximum of only 1.1, or possibly 1.2, whereas, as I mentioned, it was up as high as 1.4 in November 1955, and it went up to 1.3 on October 16th of this year.

MR. BELYEA: If you had a five day inversion now it might be pretty serious.

DR. JACOBS: Yes, it might very well be. That is why we are very anxious to have a warning program which we can get into operation whenever such an occasion arises; that, of course, is one of the functions of our laboratory. We gather data, and we also do meteorological work; but we depend mainly on the United States Weather Bureau; and with these data we hope to be able to warn the City in case any serious danger exists.

MR. ELLIOTT: Do you keep a record of the municipalities outside your area, how they stand too?

DR. JACOBS: Well, we do have this little





library, and we try to gather all the statistics that we can get from other stations. We also participate in a program which is being conducted by the United States Public Health Service through their Sanitary Engineering Center, an air pollution community program; and we have participated in that program since October, 1953. They send us data from time to time and published reports. Some areas will not permit the data concerning their particular area to be released. For instance, New Jersey, so we do not have any data concerning New Jersey except what may be published incidentally in general journals, you see.

MR. ELLIOTT: What I mean is, for instance, a day that was really bad here, - Philadelphia is a little over 100 miles away; would it be as bad there?

DR. JACOBS: Yes, it might very well be. As a matter of fact, in 1953, in the time I spoke about, it was just as bad in Philadelphia, it probably was worse in Elizabeth, and they had pretty bad conditions as far as Boston. Actually, if you look at the map, you will note that we have one vast metropolitan area that extends virtually from Richmond, Virginia, right through Boston; and this particular inversion covered a geographical area extending from Memphis to



Portland, Maine. It was just a tremendous geographical area, and there was nothing that any little local region could do about it.

MR. ELLIOTT: Was that the time they had the trouble in Pittsburgh?

DR. JACOBS: No, that was in 1948. That was localized.

MR. ELLIOTT: That did not affect you at all?

DR. JACOBS: No, we did not have it.

MR. HANAUER: Would it be correct to say, based on what we know so far that the inversions that give New York City trouble, where we have high-smelling and high pollution generally, cover a large geographical area?

DR. JACOBS: That is correct.

MR. HANAUER: That has been our experience. I am not quoting it statistically, but just a feeling for it. The local inversions, the ones that cover 50 miles in diameter or something like that, while they are aggravating locally, really do not last very long, but the ones that give us trouble are the ones that are of large extent, - a thousand miles in diameter, or something like that.

MR. ELLIOTT: I think in Philadelphia somebody said the same inversion lasted nine days.



DR. EVIS (Secretary): They did have one that lasted nine days.

MR. ELLIOTT: Was that the one that affected this area at the same time?

MR. HANAUER: Well, the weather up and down here is much the same, I believe. The highs and lows drift in from the West and the one that began last Monday, we sat under a stagnant high for a whole week, and there was practically no wind. The maximum wind and velocity got up to 7 miles an hour once in awhile, half of what it usually is. Many mornings there was no wind at all for 5 or 6 hours.

MR. BELYEA: These periods are usually in October or November, are they not?

DR. JACOBS: Well, they have occurred at various times. For instance, we have a marked inversion for not a very long period of time, but in July the sulphur dioxide concentration reached as high as 0.8 parts in a million. But you must consider that under those circumstances there is virtually no fuel being used for domestic heating purposes. Of course there are vast quantities of fuel used in New York City all the time.

MR. ELLIOTT: Would you feel that the automobile and the truck and the bus would be the largest





consumers

DR. JACOBS: Well, they are large consumers of fuel, but I would think that our biggest consumer of fuel is for the production of light and power in the summertime. We consume in the State of New York something of the order of the equivalent of 32 million tons of coal. We have publications which give you a picture of our fuel consumption.

Take for instance, the burning of refuse. The Department of Sanitation of the City of New York burns a million and a half tons of refuse throughout the year, and they burn just as much in the summer, I assume, as they burn in the winter. We have these large numbers of "domestic" residential incinerators and they burn maybe five or six hundred thousand tons, and garbage and refuse is a type of fuel.

THE CHAIRMAN: They are permitted in the City

MR. HANAUER: As a matter of fact they are not only permitted, but the way the law reads now they are compulsory, apart from buildings with twelve or more families. This, of course, has been going on for some years.

THE CHAIRMAN: They have to be<sup>a</sup>/certain type, I suppose?





MR. HANAUER: Now they have. But we would be very happy if no more apartment house incinerators were permitted. The single flue feed incinerator is a very bad actor, and there is practically nothing you can do with it now. A lot of work is being done on it, but nothing has jelled yet. The draughts are practically all uncontrolled. It is a very bad actor, and we have eight or ten thousand of these in the City.

Our new Code requires that this incinerator which must be put in by apartment house builders, must now be equipped with either settling chambers, or after-burners, or some other proved device to take care of the effluent. There are two devices which have been so far permitted on an experimental or temporary basis. One is a settling chamber or after-burner which has been installed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on all its housing developments; and for that, the Mayor is awarding a Clear Air Citation to them to-morrow morning. Another one is installed by the New York City Authority on all jobs, that is a wet scraper where the gases are passed through a curtain of water which washes out the contaminations, and they are washed into the sewer or disposed of otherwise. They also are getting a Clear



Air Citation. The third Clear Air Citation is being given at Wagner College in connection with a symposium it holds every year where people can discuss their ideas on air pollution. Wagner College is on Staten Island. The Island is very much interested in air pollution, which it gets from New Jersey. It is opposite the oil refineries, and some of the metal refineries, and it is not too happy about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Tell us, what do you think of this contraption of a glorified mincer that minces everything and it goes down the sewer?

MR. HANAUER: We have very few in the City. There is no recommendation about them pro or con. I have read that certain communities permit them, certain communities insist on them, and others will not permit them. I think this depends on the sewer condition, what you do with it when you get it into the sewer, and what the water supply is. I know in the older parts of New York the sewers are not big enough to take in any big amount of refuse. What would happen to our sewage treatment plants I have no knowledge.

MR. BELYEA: In New York they have not got sewage treatment plants in all locations. I presume we could do it in places like Toronto. We could not



do it in Hamilton.

MR. ELLIOTT: The engineer in Hamilton is death against it.

MR. BELYEA: It goes in the Bay and they cannot stand it.

MR. THOMAS: You have some control over what happens in the incinerator, the municipal incinerator, and it is a scientific job.

MR. HANAUER: Certainly.

MR. THOMAS: How many municipal incinerators have you in the City of New York?

MR. HANAUER: Twelve, and one under construction. We have about five new ones, I think. The new ones have worked very satisfactorily. There is no smell whatsoever, and the dust collection facilities are now mechanical.

MR. THOMAS: Do they derive any revenue from what is left?

MR. HANAUER: Sometimes from the fly ash.

MR. THOMAS: What is reclaimed?

MR. HANAUER: Sometimes they try to salvage metal, but I do not think it is very profitable.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can we look at some of this stuff?

MR. HANAUER: You are welcome to look at the







lot, if you care to.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask what the cost of setting up a laboratory like this would be, for the instruments and equipment, including what you have on order?

DR. JACOBS: Excluding the building, the equipment that we have on hand and on order runs something in the order of \$105,000.; that is including the laboratory but excluding the building. This has been distributed as follows: \$16,000. in fiscal 1954, \$10,000. in fiscal 1955, plus \$40,000. to set up this new laboratory; \$10,000. in fiscal 1956; \$25,000. in fiscal 1957; that is the one we are working on now. We have hopes that we will have an additional \$35,000. in fiscal 1958.

I should add that there is also some \$7,000. in motor vehicles. We have one sedan, one station wagon, and one new panel truck, all of which we use as mobile laboratories.

MR. HANAUER: That does not include the normal operating expenses.

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The members of the Committee then accompanied Mr. Hanauer and Dr. Jacobs to the laboratory, and there pointed out and explained the purposes of several items of equipment.

One appliance measures the sulphur dioxide concentration minute by minute.

Another gives the integrated sulphur dioxide result for every 40 minutes in an hour.

A third is a smoke-tracing device. The highest smoke pollution occurs in the morning from about six to ten o'clock. Then the sun heats up the area and a dispersion results. There is a secondary high about five or six o'clock p.m.; this in contrast with Los Angeles which gets most of its pollution between mid-day and one o'clock. Tracings are made every two hours.

There are also high volume samplers. By means of a special filter paper the lead ash content, zinc, etc., are determined.

Also, there is a transmission meter for determining light transmission. The darker the spot, the less the transmission. A reflectance meter is used; and again reflectance is diminished with the darker spot, because the absorption of the light is



greater.

In another room various types of particles are shown at various magnifications. A petrographic polarizing microscope with a celanite plate is used. It has a stage divided into 360 degrees, which can be rotated, and slots into which plates can be inserted. This is the micro-meredic room.

Dr Jacobs stated that dust counting and particle size measurements are regularly carried on, and that the laboratory has developed a method which is new, but which has been standardized, and the Air Pollution Control Association of the United States, which numbers Canadian members, has adapted this method or variation as the method for standardization, so it has been distributed through the various laboratories in the country, and they will try it out and then report back to the Air Measurements Committee, possibly with recommendations for this or that change.

The glass plate contains lines and little squares, each of which has been calibrated, so that the size of a particle in relation to the square can be measured down to 2/10ths of a micron. The accuracy of a count is better if at least 500 particles are counted.

MR. BELYEA: Do you consider that a particular



count is relatively important in your particular kind of work?

DR. JACOBS: I cannot say I do. There is a co-relation, and it helps us to understand it. We have 28 regular stations for dust fall and soot fall. As a matter of fact Dr. Fisher reported on his work at Atlantic City this last meeting. We try to place the apparatus four stories above street level, on a stand which is away from projections and parapets.

MR. BELYEA: How do you rate the importance of dust fall by air pollution standards?

DR. JACOBS: Any individual dust fall measurement has no important meaning in itself; but I concur with British workers that dust fall measurements over a period of years do have significance, not in absolute but in relative valuation. If your collection goes on for five or ten years and is analyzed, and if the trend, say for ten years, is down, that is a real downward trend, it is not a figment of the imagination: if it goes up, it means that pollution and falls out of the air is actually increasing. .... Our workers have fire blankets, gas masks, and eye shades. Fortunately we have not had to use them. We did have one accident where someone scalded himself. Otherwise we have been lucky.





Our laboratory is not confined to analyses of air. We analyze for fuel oil content; we analyze nylon stockings, and marble for deterioration. There is scarcely any phase of work connected with air pollution that we do not take up.

DR. EVIS (Secretary): Do you do anything on rubber deterioration?

DR. JACOBS: Yes, but fortunately we have very little deterioration of rubber here. We are nothing like Los Angeles in that respect.

We have to be able to measure air facilities from 100 m.l.. We may be called upon to measure only 1 m.l., that is 1/1000th of a meter of air, so we have flow meters which will measure from 1 and 2 m.l. per minute, to hundreds of thousands of m.l. per minute. In that way we can cover the entire range of facilities which we might have to meet.

I should like to stress that everything we do here is from a practical air enforcement or research point of view. We have neither the money nor the personnel to do much development work, although we have done quite a good deal of research on methods, - as much as any other laboratory in the country, not excluding Los Angeles or Cincinnati. We are equipped to do bacteriology, but we have no bacteriologist.



We get weather information and we get our radio sond data. It comes in in code, and we decode it here. We have a telegraph weather machine which gives us radio sond data so that we can compute the inversions.

MR. HANAUER: The tradional development of air pollution control research is through work on smoke control. This was an obvious thing that people could see and object to. There used to be a Smoke Control Association, which has now been succeeded by the Air Pollution Control Association. "Bill" Christie, whom you may have met, was one of the first organizers of smoke control and smoke control ordinances. Many communities are still in this early development stage of control of smoke.

THE CHAIRMAN: Dirt?

MR. HANAUER: Dirt, rather than taking the whole spectrum of air pollutants and considering it as a problem. In the City we think that the affects of both solid and liquid fuels constitute one part of the problem. Exhaust gases from buses and trucks and motor vehicles constitute the second part of the problem; and everything else, which means industrial incineration and what have you, constitutes the third part. You can break each one of these parts down and



refine it, if you like, but this is our overall problem.

MR. ELLIOTT: The residential area contributes to a certain extent, as was proved in Pittsburgh. But Pittsburgh was a soft coal town.

THE CHAIRMAN: The worst type.

MR. HANAUER: Yes, and so was St. Louis. This was a fuel problem. We do not think this is true of New York City. We think we have to attack air pollution on all fronts. We are not smart enough to say that if we get rid of domestic incinerators or automotive exhaust or fly ash or cinders from coal burners, this would settle the matter.

We think this is a big ball and that you have to punch it in various places to keep it moving; and I am sure that if we cleaned up all the pollutants we have now, ten years from now we would be sensitive to something else.

THE CHAIRMAN: A wonderful example of that, Mr. Commissioner, is where the trains have changed from coal burners to fuel oil, and the first thing you get is people complaining now of the new diesels and the fuels. But the first stage of complaint is dirty, black, sooty smoke. That is where it all began.





MR. HANAUER: That is right. I think you would be short-sighted not to provide in your program for its rapid development as a well-rounded program. You just cannot build a department like this out of the air. It is a question of getting people, and you do not find the right people quickly. You can only build this as fast as your organization and machinery develop. In the meantime, you have a lot of heart breaks, because the public wants to see results, and you have not the personnel to produce them.

THE CHAIRMAN: And you are in between.

MR. HANAUER: We are in between. You have to decide what you want to do, and it is very difficult, as a public official, to tell certain citizens, "awfully sorry, but this is a complaint we can't get around to for two weeks". This is a vital matter for an elected official.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has to be done now.

MR. HANAUER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Commissioner, we will have to "shove off". We are very grateful to you.

MR. HANAUER: May I say we are very proud of what we have done.



THE CHAIRMAN: You have every reason to  
be.

MR. HANAUER: We are sorry it is not more.

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--Whereupon the further proceedings of this Committee  
adjourned until Tuesday, October 23, 1956, at 9:45  
o'clock, a.m.

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